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Brazilian Plane Sinks Sub; Call of War to Mexicans; Murray Ousted by Lewis

The World's Day—May 28, 1942

The War: U. S. Navy Scores on Japanese Ships

Navy Scores: Navy announced United States submarines in western Pacific had sunk two Japanese ships, probably sunk a third and damaged a fourth, latter a heavy cruiser.

Brazil: A high Brazilian source in Rio de Janeiro said one of Axis U-boats recently destroyed off Brazilian coast was sunk by a Brazilian plane piloted by a Brazilian crew.

Libya: British admitted Axis tank columns had penetrated to within 15 miles of Tobruk, but claimed to have checked drive on flanks.

Russia: Russians claimed to have thrown back two violent German assaults in Izyum-Barvenkova sector.

Far East: Japanese claimed capture of Kinhwa, Provisional Capital of Chekiang Province.

Survivors Land: Arrival of Argentine steamer Rio Iguazu with 52 survivors of torpedoed British freighter Barrdale appeared to discount Italian claims to have sunk United States battleship of Maryland class.

Berlin: German High Command claimed to have shot down 25 enemy planes in 24 hours, including two which bombed East Prussia last night.

Blackout: Dawn today ended the first 1,000 nights of the British blackout, which began Sept. 1, 1939.

Air: Malta was raid-free last night. Norwich, England, disclosed that eight of its old churches were destroyed or extensively damaged in recent Nazi reprisal raids.

Washington: Lewis Ousts Murray From Post

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., was ousted from his $18,000 a year post as Vice-President of the United Mine Workers by John L. Lewis, mine union president, who put John O'Leary of Pittsburgh in Murray's place. Lewis' action was upheld by the mine union's Executive Board by a vote of 17 to 1.

An expansion of the glider pilot training program of the Army air forces with large numbers of students to be instructed at 27 schools beginning June 1 was announced by the War Department.

The Senate confirmed President Roosevelt's appointment of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews to the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee considered legislation that would suspend prosecution of firms or individuals under the anti-trust laws for carrying out acts specifically requested by the Chairman of the War Production Board as essential to the war.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones told a House Committee that the R. F. C. was prepared to purchase and reclaim scrap rubber of which he said there exists in the United States between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons.

A 90 per cent cut in hard liquor production is planned by the end of this year, a WPB spokesman said, so that the nation's stills may be put to the task of turning out alcohol for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and other vital war products.

A Lincoln Electric Company executive told the House Naval Committee that generous bonuses to employees increased efficiency and had saved the Government $35,000,000. [Financial Page.]

Rear Admiral John H. Hoover, who has been negotiating with French officials in Martinique, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a Vice-Admiral.

The Senate Finance Committee approved a bill to increase to $40 a month the existing compensation of $30 paid veterans of the first World War with non-service-connected permanent and total disabilities. It rejected, however, a proposed $50 pension for all veterans of that conflict on becoming 65 years of age.

New England: Three Bus Charters Suspended

Charter privileges of three Massachusetts bus companies were suspended by the Public Utilities Commission after they admitted having continued bus service to the Taunton dog race track in contravention of State orders. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Public Safety Committee announced boys and girls of 14 years and more are to be trained as Junior Air Raid Wardens under playground programs. [Page 2.]

Dog racing at Wonderland Park, Revere, will continue—despite dimout—under drastic curtailment of lights. [Page 2.]

Four former cashiers in food-stamp welfare offices in East and South Boston were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, with nine storekeepers—all charged with conspiracy to present false claims.

Registration for service in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps dropped off sharply in Boston, but earnestness of purpose was still the keynote. [Page 4.]

Refuse-collection strike in Dorchester and Elm Hill section of Roxbury was settled in conference with Boston's Commissioner of Public Works—men getting raise they asked. [Page 2.]

More strikes reported current by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, than at any time in the last three years. [Page 2.]

National: 13,000 Women Apply for Corps Posts

A poll of recruiting offices throughout the country showed that more than 13,000 women had applied for the 450 places as officer candidates in the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. [Page 9.]

Europe: U. S. Ready to Share in New Front

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Assistant U. S. Army Chief of Staff, declared in London that the United States stands ready to supply "men and materials on a large scale to a European battle front."

Mussolini was said in Bern dispatches to the Associated Press to be shaking up the Italian Fascist Party. A dozen high Party members had been removed from secretariats and others subjected to new "examinations."

In France, Gen. Maxime Weygand was reported returning to activity to oppose territorial cessions to Italy, reported under discussion. Moscow dispatches said anti-collaborationist air and naval officers were being removed in France.

Germany's Minister of Transport, Dr. Wilhelm Kleinmann, has asked to be relieved for reasons of health. Dr. Walter Darré, Minister of Agriculture, recently resigned for similar "reasons."

Food difficulties appear to be increasing in Germany, as Dr. Karl Clodius, ace economic negotiator, was disclosed to be touring the Balkans. [Page 6.]

Every male in Bohemia and Moravia over 15 was ordered to register with the police as Germany took extreme measures following the attempt to assassinate Gestapo Deputy Reinhard Heydrich in Prague.

Americas: Call for War Given to Mexicans

President Avila Camacho of Mexico addressing an emergency session of the Mexican Congress called for a declaration of war on the Axis for its cowardly submarine attacks on Mexican ships.

Argentina's Congress met to test whether the "neutral" policy of Acting President Castillo can be broken by an aroused democratic opposition in control of the Chamber of Deputies.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Bakery Trade Is Indicted

Score of corporations and 34 individuals, including some in New York, involved in action.

Twenty corporations and 34 individuals handling 90 per cent of the $185,000,000 baking business in New England and New York State were indicted in Boston today by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to fix prices and restrain trade.

The indictment was the first returned by a Federal Grand Jury investigating Government charges of widespread price-fixing in this area and other alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The report of the jurors was accepted by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court, who also ordered the Jury to return to its chambers for further deliberations, thus opening the way for additional indictments.

Acts allegedly performed by the defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy had the effect of advancing the prices for bread and bakery products sold to the 13,000,000 inhabitants of the seven states, the indictment set forth.

Eliminating Competition

Among other things, the Grand Jurors charged the defendants with eliminating competition in the area, suppressing the distribution of coupons or other premiums used in stimulating competition, depriving many persons of an opportunity to purchase bread and other bakery articles at a reasonable price, and preventing persons engaged in the bakery business and in selling from conducting their business in such reasonable ways as they may have seen fit.

The defendants were also charged with refusing to sell leftover bakery products to the public, and compelling their return to the manufacturers.

The case is part of a national investigation of alleged abuses prevailing in various industries being probed by Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division.

Investigation in New England and New York State is under the supervision of Edmond J. Ford, of Lawrence, Mass., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who opened permanent offices at 35 Congress Street, Boston, several weeks ago with the start of his bakery investigation. Setting up of permanent offices here was interpreted as forecasting a long-term investigation of several industries in New England for possible antitrust violations.

Assisting Mr. Ford are George P. Alt, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Elmo D. Flynt, of the antitrust division. Both are from Washington.

Also, Two Associations

In addition to the 20 corporations, two trade associations were named in the indictment—the New England Bakers Association and the Connecticut Bakers Association. Mr. Ford charged that they were used as instrumentalities to carry on the purposes of the alleged conspiracy.

The alleged acts which brought about the indictment were said to

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Rommel Tanks 15 Miles From Tobruk, 4 Japanese Ships Torpedoed in Pacific; Plane Engines Surge From U. S. Plants

No blockade in motors as nation moves to meet goal of 185,000 craft in two years.

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, a reporter of The Christian Science Monitor describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 28—This is the story of a bottleneck that was broken before it had a chance to form. It is a story of how foresight, a tremendous amount of hard work and many years spent in the development of "know how" have given the United States enough engines for its month-by-month gigantic airplane program. It tells of one of the brighest spots in America's armament program.

Although the story is from Hartford, it also includes Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. Its leading characters are Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, and the Allison Division of General Motors. Virtually every American plane and an increasing number of foreign planes which are sent against the Axis are powered by engines designed and engineered by one of these three.

The United States has decided to build 60,000 airplanes during 1942 and 125,000 during 1943. According to what I have seen and heard on my visit to the three leading aircraft engine plants in the United States, this country will build as many, if not more than the number of engines needed for this unparalleled program. Since the engine is recognized as the most difficult part of a plane to build, the 185,000 plane goal seems assured.

Meticulous Construction

Built with a watchmaker's precision and polished with a silversmith's care, the air-cooled, radial engines of Wright and of Pratt & Whitney and the liquid cooled, in-line engine of Allison are among the most beautiful products of American industry. With their 7,000 to 9,000 individual parts set to one-ten thousandth of an inch precision, some of these engines generate power equal to that of a railroad locomotive.

A peek in at the immense Pratt & Whitney plant near here is a good way to start our tour of these three plants, since its growth in production is typical of the aircraft engine industry as a whole. Having increased its monthly production of horsepower 15 times during the past two years and having doubled it in the last year, it is hardly conceivable that early in 1939 Pratt & Whitney was ready to dismiss its few remaining workers and close up its small plant because of a lack of orders.

It was saved by an engine order from the French Government

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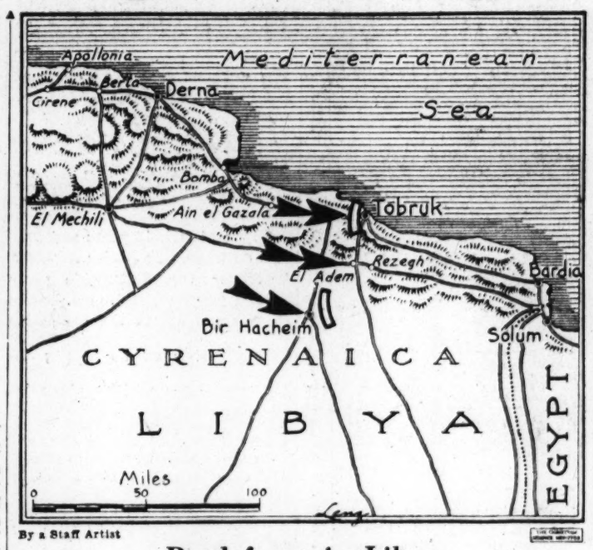

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Libya

Black arrows indicate three main points of Nazi drive in Libya. White bars indicate where British claim to have repulsed tank columns on the flanks of the Axis advance. In the center, Axis forces are reported to have penetrated to within 15 miles of Tobruk.

Tightening of Nazi Noose Brought Heydrich Attack

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—German authorities subjected all Bohemia and Moravia to a fine-tooth combing today in a hunt for the assailant of Reinhard Heydrich, No. 2 man of the Nazi Gestapo, and ordered every male over 15 in the protectorate to register with police by midnight tomorrow.

Czech sources in London expressed the belief that "hundreds must already have been arrested" in mass round-ups started yesterday, immediately after Herr Heydrich was wounded in a Prague suburb.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—Attempted assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, **Gestapo "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia,** followed closely upon **Nazi** moves aimed at closer incorporation of these parts of Czechoslovakia into the Reich.

Tension in the so-called "protectorate" has been growing for some time, it was learned in well-informed quarters here, and it reached a new high in Prague this week after Herr Heydrich had announced on May 26 to members of the protectorate government that far reaching changes in the administration of Bohemia and Moravia were to be carried out.

The impression in Czech circles here is that this meeting, at which Herr Heydrich admitted Nazi plans for compulsory conscription of youth in the protectorate for special war service, constituted the first step in a series of moves whereby Hitler planned to bring Bohemia and Moravia much more closely into the framework of the German state. The immediate purpose is to make Czech manpower available to relieve the German shortage. In theory the conscription announced by Herr Heydrich is for the purpose of finding workers for German munitions plants and other war work, but beyond that it is believed the Nazis aim eventually at constituting a special Czech corps for war service behind the lines.

Looking farther ahead, Hitler, it is believed here, has in view virtual absorption of the Czechoslovak state into the German Reich, leaving it only the flimsiest pretense of autonomy. It is considered very significant here that Herr Heydrich told members of the protectorate government that forthcoming administrative reforms were to be "on the basis of Hitler's decree of May 7."

The contents of this decree are not known. But it is suspected that it provides means whereby the protectorate is to be slowly brought within the Nazi fold by the same terroristic methods as are being pursued in parts of Poland.

Czech Hostages?

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—A Czech Government spokesman, estimating that the Germans had 15,000 Czechs in concentration camps in the protectorate, expressed fears that they would be used as hostages, as in France.

Representatives of other exiled governments here suggested that the shooting of Reinhard Heydrich, who bore the misleading title of the Reich's protecter of Bohemia and Moravia, might touch off a wave of attempts against the German bosses in other subjugated countries.

For that reason alone, it was believed, the Germans might "make an example of the Czechs."

Axis armored column in Libyan desert must win quickly or face defeat.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA, May 28—The all-quiet period on the western desert front has ended abruptly with the Axis attacking in force. What appears to be the main onslaught was launched shortly before 10 a. m. May 27 when a German tank force suddenly attacked Bir El Hacheim at the southern end of the Allied line from the rear while other tanks continued northeastward and at present are believed battling with other sections of the United Nations' line.

In order to launch the present attack, the Germans must have moved up 30 or 40 miles during the night. As they are operating in an empty, waterless area surrounded by mine fields, they must rely entirely on supplies of water and fuel they have brought along.

As the most they can carry is a three-days' supply, they must achieve quick results or fail, and they are finding pitted against them the most powerful Imperial mechanized units. While this main thrust was launched May 27, the coastal sector flared into activity the day previously when, after an artillery barrage at Alem Hamza combined with the dive-bombing of front-line positions, German forces advanced pushing back the Allied armored-car patrol line. Whereas at first it was believed likely that the main Axis thrust might be against the coastal area, it is now believed that the chief offensive is on the southern flank.

Eighth Army Confident

Although the action has only just started, and it is, therefore, premature to forecast the outcome, complete confidence prevails in Eighth Army quarters that they not only will stem the German drive, but will turn it into a smashing Allied victory. The present Axis offensive is regarded as an act of desperation not on any overwhelming strength but on the German realization of swiftly growing striking power of the Eighth Army and that in so far as their own forces are concerned, it is now or never. The Germans have two armored divisions, one light

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Soviet asserts Germans being forced back at Kharkov—Climax is near in China war.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Field Marshal Rommel's attack in Libya appears to be gathering momentum, but the purpose of the drive and its full extent still are uncertain. The British seem to have repulsed tank-led assaults on both flanks of the desert front, but in the center an RAF communiqué acknowledged that strong forces had penetrated to within 15 miles of the main Allied stronghold at Tobruk. This would indicate that Marshal Rommel's tanks had swept about 30 miles past the fluid British forward defense system which stretched between Bir Hacheim and Ain el Gazala.

It remains to be seen whether the Rommel drive is a major attempt to sweep across Egypt to Suez or an attempt to screen another thrust elsewhere.

In the Kharkov sector of Russia, meanwhile, there was little to indicate that the Nazis were preparing or would be able to launch a big push to the east from this point. The Russians announced they had thrown back two heavy German assaults in the key Izyum-Barvenkova region and, although the Nazis made extravagant counter claims of an overwhelming victory and the capture of 165,000 prisoners, the basic initiative still appeared to be in Soviet hands.

In the Far East, Japan's drive for the conquest of the Eastern Chinese Province of Chekiang appeared to be moving swiftly toward a climax with the Japanese claiming the fall of Kinwha, provincial Capital, and the Chinese insisting the city still was holding out.

Like the Axis drive in Libya, it remains to be determined whether the Japanese offensive in Chekiang is a principal effort in itself or a diversion and mask for action elsewhere.

Reports from Calcutta tell of Japanese forays to test India frontier defenses, but reassurances in this connection come from General Wavell, who announced in New Delhi that the British had succeeded in withdrawing four fiifths of their Army from Burma and in so doing had saved India from "what might have been a very dangerous situation."

In the warfare at sea, there were three outstanding developments. It was unofficially announced in Rio de Janeiro that a Brazilian Air Force plane had sunk an Axis submarine off the northeast coast of Brazil five days ago. The United States destroyer Blakeley reached St. Lucia in the British West Indies after coming safely through a wolf-pack attack by U-boats. The Blakeley was damaged in an earlier submarine attack on Monday. One or more of the attacking undersea craft are believed to have been destroyed, but details are lacking. And the Navy announced in Washington that United States submarines in the Western Pacific have sunk two Japanese ships, probably sunk a third, and damaged a fourth, a heavy cruiser. The Navy said the sinkings were not related to the Coral Sea battle earlier this month.

Meantime, the arrival of the Argentine steamer Rio Iguazu at Recife, Brazil, with 52 survivors of the torpedoed British ship Barrdale knocked one of the chief props from an Italian claim that an American battleship of the Maryland class had been sunk.

In the battle for Australia, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Allied fliers had destroyed or damaged at least 200 Japanese aircraft in the last six weeks, a rate of

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Camp Edwards Is Selected For New Amphibious Command

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Camp Edwards, Mass., has been chosen as initial headquarters for a new amphibious command to be trained for land, sea and air offensive war, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed at his press conference today. Col. Frank A. Keating, Ridgewood, N. J., is commander of this new unit already set up, which later will be moved to Florida.

Mr. Stimson took the occasion of his press conference also to disclose: That the new specialist corps of especially qualified men not subject to military service would "spring into being rapidly as a very large and a very useful corps;" that the War Department had not changed its mind about wanting youths of 18 and 19 made subject to military service; that nine new infantry divisions are to be organized by the Army between now and the end of August, and that the War Department considered a Japanese air raid on the U. S. to be inevitable as a return blow for Jimmy Doolittle's attack on Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

Mr. Stimson frankly told the country that there is no perfect defense against hit-and-run raids along its extensive coastlines.

"But," he declared, "I want to assure you that we will not relax from our greatest defense. That is, preparation for a major offensive."

The War Secretary made it clear that it was his view that it was "almost inevitable" that the Japanese will attempt to make "face saving" raids on continental United States in retaliation for the smashing blow delivered by army fliers against Tokio and he let it be evident that Japan would have further reasons to want to retaliate.

"The United States through General Doolittle administered a stinging, humiliating, surprise blow when it bombed Tokyo," he told correspondents. "This was evident because at the time of the raid the Japanese were boasting of their invulnerability to such a raid.

"Anyone who knows Oriental psychology—and I have had experience with it—knows that it has meant a serious loss of face which can be wiped out only by a return blow; a blow, if possible, bigger than that suffered by their own nation."

For the Alert Citizen

As its second section today, The Christian Science Monitor publishes a guide to the 1942 congressional elections. For the voter who is willing to make the effort to be an alert citizen, who knows that the government he elects next Fall has a major role in winning the war and building the peace, here is full opportunity to look at the record of the men asking him for re-election.

It was originally planned to offer readers only the voting record of Congressmen from their section of the country. Because of the interest shown in the project, however, the special section has been expanded to include the record for the entire country in each edition with appropriate comment and interpretation from the members of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington News Bureau.

Gallant Battle of St. Nazaire Told in Eyewitness Account

When British Commandos, in a combined naval, air, and land operation, raided the Nazi U-boat base at St. Nazaire, March 27, one of the junior officers on the expedition was a former member of The Christian Science Monitor's London staff.

Military assignment finished, John Allan May wrote the story. But the censor requested that it be withheld, until eyewitness details were no longer a matter of military information.

Today the story is released by the censorship for publication.

By John Allan May

Sub-Lieutenant R. N. V. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1. Delayed—I don't think anybody was ever more surprised than "Jerry" when he saw a pack of tiny light craft dash out of the Bay of Biscay into the U-boat base of St. Nazaire.

The Germans found it just incredible. That's the impression we got as we pressed toward our objective in what seemed like a stunned silence. Speaking for our boat, we sailed right up to within 400 yards of the main harbor before German gunners decided that we were not a local picnic party returning from a trip around the Bay.

Visibility was not good as we came up to the entrance of the Loire but magnificent navigation on the part of the leading navigating officer brought us after our long hazardous voyage right into the middle of the unlit channel.

That was a strange and eerie moment. We could see guns on either bank firing tracers up through the clouds at the boys in the Royal Air Force who were assisting.

Caught by Searchlights

Nobody seemed to notice our approach. Then a searchlight flickered way astern of us and went out again. Then, as if at one signal searchlights on either bank flooded the estuary with light, illuminating all the little craft. And a fine brave sight they made.

We waited tensely, our gunners keeping their fingers lightly on the triggers, hoping we would get right in without having to fire. Searchlights fingered us and felt us out. It seemed as if they were hard put to it to believe that we were what we were.

Almost directly ahead of my boat the gallant destroyer Campbeltown was putting on speed over the shallows to reach the dock gate. Then very suddenly gun after gun on either bank opened fire on the raiding fleet. The range was very short. The Campbeltown I could see was hit by a shell and set on fire forward and it seemed to be holed in the engine room. But it went right on in and did its job.

[The Campbeltown was one of the destroyers transferred to Great Britain by the United States in 1940. Loaded with explosives it was wedged against the port dock gate. Free French dispatches said the Germans asked two British officers to accompany them on an inspection tour to prove that there were no explosives aboard. The British officers agreed immediately and they and the Germans were killed by the damaging explosion almost immediately after boarding.]

Under Heavy Fire

Meanwhile there were little boats everywhere scudding about the harbor trying to make a landing and put soldiers ashore in face of fire that was described to me by one of the grand soldiers on my ship as "worse than anything he had seen at Dunkirk."

Some of the boats I am afraid, never reached landing places. But the ones that did put up a grand show against what was now very heavy odds. Our own boat had all its guns out of action before the withdrawal was ordered. Ashore, as we turned to go out, we saw demolition charges exploding in a number of places and we knew the Commandos had done their job. That was a grand feeling.

Then "Jerry" began to try to catch us and concentrated a cross fire as we passed St. Nazaire Mole, but all he succeeded in doing was catching one of his own flakships (antiaircraft vessels) which blew up with quite a show of fireworks—for which thing we were very

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Cole Reports Greatest Number of Strikes in Bay State Since He Took Office

Training Men in Tire Saving Advocated by Viennese Expert

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The man who saved more than $1,000,000 in automobile tire losses for the city of Vienna, or an aggregate of some $200,000 a year over a six-year period just preceding the descent of the Nazis upon Austria stopped in Boston today long enough to predict the opening of a vast, new field of enterprise in American industry to men schooled in the technique of conserving rubber.

Only a few moments between trains on his way to Detroit was all that Fritz Flesch, one-time head Administrator of automobile tires for all the departments of Vienna, needed to pour out an absorbing tale of escape from one of the Nazi's worst concentration camps which followed a career of effective tire conservation for a fleet of city-owned motor vehicles covering 30,000,000 tire miles a year.

Fired with enthusiasm over the broad fields of conservation he finds untapped in this country, Mr. Flesch said that the hard lessons of war over here would impress upon industry the need for such modern technicians as "tire consultants" who could save business men millions of dollars in exchange for a comparative small amount spent on research.

Continue After War

He figured that industry would learn enough in this emergency to set up permanent departments of conservation that could continue after the war to save money normally wasted in unsound driving practices.

The tragic experiences of continental Europe, he said, have long since compelled economics in industry similar to those which Mr. Fiesch now finds are being impressed upon Americans in the guise of a war emergency. He feels a sharp challenge to his broad experience in the common American practice of wasting tire mileage. While the average motorist is being forced to conserve his rubber, Mr. Flesch perceived the possibilities of vast financial savings to industry in expert supervision of commercial tire use.

When Hitler's armies moved into Vienna, they found one of Europe's most efficient city agencies at work saving millions of dollars to the municipality every year in the wiping out of wasteful pursuits. The general order of the Director of this City Administration in its original German, instructing Mr. Flesch in his work of tire conservation, is still in his possession. It told him that the mileage ordinarily covered by two tires in the past must be performed by one tire in the future, without a reduction in transportation facilities

Saved $1,000,000

That Mr. Flesch was able to do this and thus save the city more than $1,000,000 in tire losses alone is deeply significant to an American industry accustomed over the years to the wastefulness that comes from overabundance. The full support and co-operation of all persons involved in the conservation plan, both the bosses and the vehicle operators, was the first goal attained by Mr. Flesch.

Driving time schedules were rearranged to allow time for car operators to consider and practice the rules of driving that make for tire saving. A tire dismounting form was adopted to be filled out whenever a tire was classified as worn out or in need of repair. A careful check was kept of each tire mileage, and the campaign assumed such importance that a driver could be discharged simply on the grounds that he was not driving well enough to obtain the maximum mileage from his tires.

Said Mr. Flesch: "I pointed out to those in authority that premature tire failure must be avoided by proper checks, that regular precautions against tire failures was merely protecting an investment representing a large proportion of automobile operating costs. I made it clear that I was not an inventor in any sense of the word but that I knew everything known about tire conservation and would apply this knowledge regardless of the feelings of bureaucrats, drivers or maintenance personnel."

Stones Removed

"In one place where vehicles operated on coarse gravel roads, I had the stones removed from the tire treads hourly. Overloading was avoided. Spare tires were rotated, and spares were removed from cars operating close to city centers all the time. The spares were seldom used and hence deteriorating from disuse. Air pressure was checked every night. Bonuses were given to drivers with extra good mileages. Time was allowed the drivers for regular interviews with the city tire expert. Posters were plastered everywhere in plain sight inviting the attention of drivers to tire conservation."

Mr. Flesch cited one specific illustration of sound practice in saving tires as follows: "Whereas vehicles of the sanitation department averaged 15,000 miles annually and those of the fire department averaged only 1,000 miles, we employed only used tires for the fire department, that is tires were transferred from other departments to the fire department after they had attained a certain mileage."

Similar interchanges were made between other departments on the basis of miles covered.

Special attention was given to tires of trucks which were known to operate on poor road surfaces. This required a careful study of routes. In some cases, trucks were alternated on routes to encourage uniform tire wear.

Taught By Experience

Long experience in the automobile business prior to his employment by the city had taught Mr. Flesch the damage that results to tires from rust and scale on rims. Regular inspections of rims were included in the general "going over" of tires. The careful attention to such details as rim damage was illustrated by Mr. Flesch thusly:

"Drivers were ordered to keep all scale and rust from the rims, using chisel and file followed by a wire brush. Surfaces were then polished with sandpaper, washed with gasoline and painted."

Mr. Flesch made the broad statement that tires seldom wear out at all simply through normal usage, that they lose their strength because of cuts or due to poor alignment, overloading or the working into the rubber of sand and gravel.

Probably nowhere else in the world can Americans obtain more carefully checked details of tire conservation than from this Viennese who was an important cog in one of the largest municipal enterprises in the Europe that immediately preceded the spread of Hitlerism. It was this municipality to which John Gunther referred when he said: "A remarkable administration, making it probably the most successful municipality in the world, employing 54,000 people and collecting some $25,000,000 in taxes annually, owning its own municipal gas works, electrical plants, street cars and omnibuses," all of which required vehicular transportation riding on tires which Mr. Flesch was hired to conserve.

Tire Conservator

Fritz Flesch, pre-Nazi tire administrator of Vienna, who saved his city $1,000,000 in tire losses through deterioration in a six-year period. Above is one of the hundreds of trucks owned by the Austrian capital and formerly operated under Herr Flesch's conservation plan.

Battleships of the Air Soon, Forecast at Nieman Institute

More and bigger Army transport planes, capable of carrying men and equipment long distances, were foreseen today by Jerome C. Hunsaker, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Addressing the Nieman Foundation Institute on War Problems at Harvard University Mr. Hunsaker said the planes would probably be able to carry 25 men and possibly 50, fully equipped, on flights from India to China. He said that they would be capable of flying the Atlantic under their own power, and possibly have facilities for carrying one fighter plane.

Quantities of heavy bombers with wide cruising ranges and many fighters also will be manufactured next year, he said, but added that he doubted that any of the bombers would be capable of flying to Japan and back.

Referring to the so-called battleship of the air, he said such a plane would have to carry unusual armament for its own protection, and that it would take a great many years to develop such craft.

India's masses would not heed Mohandas Gandhi's "line of passive resistance" if Japan attacked their country, but would fight if the United Nations gave them weapons, Dr. Walter E. Clark, Harvard Professor of Sanskrit, predicted before the Nieman Foundation War Institute last night.

The United States and Great Britain would be faced with the problem of instructing the Indians in use of airplanes, tanks, and artillery, he said, if such weapons could be spared.

"Gandhi still has great influence in India, possibly more than any other man," Dr. Clark declared, "but I do not think that his proposal for passive resistance will stop enlistment and the organization of a big army."

The Harvard expert said the Japanese were sure to attack India if things went well for them on other fronts.

N. E. Bakery Trade Indicted

Continued from Page 1

have taken place in the last three years.

The 20 corporations indicted were:

Borck & Stevens, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; Ce-Lect Baking Company, Inc., Boston; Continental Baking Company, New York City; Emanuelsons Bakery, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; Charles Freihofer Baking Company, Inc., Troy, N. Y.; General Baking Company, New York City; the Genest Brothers, Inc, Manchester, N. H.; Gorman's Bakery, Inc., Central Falls, R. I.; Hall Baking Company, New York City; Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., Boston; M & M Bakeries, Inc., Dover, N. H.; Mack Baking Company, Inc., Bangor, Maine; National Biscuit Company, New York City; New England Bakery, Pawtucket, R. I.; the John J. Nissen Baking Company, Portland, Maine; Normand Brothers, Inc., Manchester, N. H.; the Reymond Baking Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Twentieth Century Bakery, Inc., Haverhill, Mass.; Vermont Baking Company, White River Junction, Vt.; Ward Baking Company, New York City.

The 34 individuals indicted are:

Henry J. Bials, Secretary-Treasurer of the New England Bakery, and member Board of Governors of New England Bakers Association; J. S. Borck, President of Borck & Stevens, Inc., and Treasurer of the Connecticut Bakers Association; T. E. Brack, Manager in Boston and Providence of Ward Baking Company; George W. Burry, President of Hathaway Bakeries; C. E. Casto, Vice-President of General Baking Company and Ward Baking Company;

A. B. Clark, New England Manager General Baking Company and member Board of Governors of New England Bakers Association; Wilbur C. Cook, former President Ward Baking Company; R. G. Cowan, President of Ward Baking Company; Walter H. Dietz, President and Vice-President, Hathaway Bakeries; Roy Dodson, Vice-President Hathaway Bakeries; Andrew A. Dorsey, Hathaway Bakeries; James P. Elliott, General Manager Hathaway Bakeries; E. LeRoy Emanuelson, Vice-President of Emanuelson's Bakeries, President and member Board of Governors of New England Bakers Association;

Albert E Genest, President and Treasurer of Genest Brothers, Inc., and member Board of Governors New England Bakers Association; Henry J. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer of Gorman's Bakery and President and member Board of Governors New England Bakers Association; R. A. Jackson, Bread Manager of National Biscuit Company; William P. Kearney, President-Director, and General Manager of Ce-Lect Baking Company; C. Leslie Lowes, President, General Baking Company; Samuel F. McDonald, President Hall Baking Company and Senior Vice-President of Continental Baking Company;

James J. McManus, Treasurer of Twentieth Century Bakery; Patrick H. McManus, Treasurer of M & M Bakeries; Frank J. Mack, President Mack Baking Company and member Board of Governors New England Bakers Association; M. Lee Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, and General Manager of Continental Baking Company, and Chairman of Board of Directors of Hall Baking Company; G. L. Morrison, President of General Baking Company; Adolph Reymond, President and Treasurer of Reymond Baking Company; Faris R. Russell, Chairman of Board of Ward Baking Company.

H. G. Stevens, Treasurer of Bock & Stevens, Inc., and member Board of Governors New England Bakers Association; Fred G. Stritzinger, 3d, New England Regional Manager of Continental Baking Company and member Board of Governors New England Bakers Association; R. K. Stritzinger, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of Continental Baking Company; Roy E. Tomlinson, President of National Biscuit Company; George C. West, President and Treasurer Vermont Baking Company and member Board of Governors New England Bakers Association; F. E. Wolfe, Boston and Providence Manager of Ward Baking Company; Joseph P. Duchaine, former General Manager of My Bread Baking Company, New Bedford; William J. Davis, former President of Connecticut Bakers Association and member of Board of New England Bakers Association.

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U. S. Rent Control Due to Begin July 1

Federal regulation of rent charged by hotels, rooming houses, and boarding houses in the first 20 defense-rental areas designated by the Office of Price Administration will go into effect on July 1, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Administrator, announced today.

Here, Juniors, Is Your Chance As 'Wardens'

Boys and girls 14 years and over will be trained as Junior Air-Raid Wardens in a State-wide playground program, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced today.

The children will be given instructions in air-raid precautions, but will not assume actual duties unless emergencies arise in which they will be called upon to substitute for adults, General Needham said.

General Needham made the announcement at a meeting of a newly formed playground committee which will supervise junior civilian defense activities. The meeting was held this morning at the Safety Committee headquarters in Boston.

Sub Activities Off N. E. Fail To Halt Fishermen

Loss of a local trawler off Nova Scotia by shell fire from a submarine recently has failed to dampen the interest of Boston fishermen in their livelihood, it was disclosed today.

Trawlers and other types of vessels are still sailing with full crews, according to Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

The only noticeable effect has been a tendency to increase interest of the fishermen in war risk insurance, he pointed out.

High prices paid for fish, together with the subsequent large earnings of the men, are apparently sufficient incentive to keep the vessels in operation, he said.

The crews are mostly men from families who have "gone down to the sea in ships" for generations, pointed out Mr. Cooley. They are men who face danger every day and have no fear of it, he said.

Rubber Dispute Goes to the WLB

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins certified to the War Labor Board today a dispute between the United States Rubber Company and the United Rubber Workers, (C. I. O.) involving about 20,000 workers in nine plants.

The union is asking a wage increase of $1 a day and union shop. Plants involved and the number of workers in each:

Chicopee Falls, Mass., 1,395; Eau Claire, Wis., 1,369; Los Angeles, 903; Naugatuck, Conn., 4,532; Mishawaka, Ind., 4,869; Detroit, 4,261; Indianapolis, 707; Woonsocket, R. I., 207; and Passaic, N. J., 2,624.

Fits Rationing

Wide World

Dr. Artur Rodzinski

Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, who believes the smaller the engine the less gas consumed. He uses the motor scooter to run around his Stockbridge, Mass., estate.

One Walkout Is Based On Production

More strikes have occurred in Massachusetts during the past three weeks than at any similar time since he has been with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, reported today. General Cole is starting his fourth year handling labor disputes.

Most of the walkouts, he said, have to do with wages.

However, the newest one to come to the State House today did not involve wages, but the amount of work a man was expected to do on a war production job.

Weavers in the Hathaway Mills at New Bedford thought the stint assigned to them by an arbitration board too high, and struck without the approval of their union. Being key men, their walkout shut down other departments and made 500 idle.

The work is making mosquito netting to cover the heads and shoulders of American forces in the tropics.

"The task is lighter than that the weavers have been doing," commented General Cole, "and the question of how much each man should handle was given to an arbitration board. This consisted of a representative of the company, one from the union, and a third as an impartial member.

"The Board made a decision increasing the number of looms from 12 to 18. This was less than the union man recommended. The choice of 18 was made at the instance of the third man representing the public.

"The weavers then walked out, though their strike was not authorized by their union and they violated their contract. The union is trying to get them back."

The strike began Monday. The union is the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an old independent organization centering in New Bedford and Fall River. Recently it figured in the big textile strike at Fall River, which at the moment made the biggest tie-up in the country.

Yesterday 250 workers in the General Alloys Company of South Boston went out. The parties have been called before the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration tomorrow. The union is the molders' union of the American Federation of Labor.

'Gas' Rationing Joint Liability In Violations

Both seller and purchaser will be held equally liable, criminally, for violations of gasoline rationing regulations, Richard H. Field, Regional Office of Price Administration attorney, said today.

In an effort to halt violations of the gas regulations Mr. Field said that prosecution would be undertaken "if the remedy of injunctive relief does not prove effective," and pointed to the return of two criminal indictments in South Carolina yesterday. He warned that "if our present activities are not effective . . . similar action will be taken here."

James MacLeod, Roxbury filling-station proprietor, today became the fifth Greater Boston man to face Federal charges of violating gasoline rationing regulations.

The Roxbury filling-station operator was summoned to appear in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts on Monday to show cause why he should not be restrained from selling gasoline.

Milk Delivery Cut to Include All of Bay State

The State Milk Control Board today extended throughout Massachusetts its wartime emergency delivery order restricting delivery of milk to every other day at retail and once a day at wholesale.

On March 15, the Board issued a similar order effective in the Boston market. On May 15, similar restrictions were established in Springfield, Westfield, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Gloucester, Walpole, Franklin, Brockton, Plymouth, and New Bedford markets.

The state-wide order, which becomes effective on June 1, also prohibits all special deliveries except to hospitals and the armed forces, and all call-backs, whether for collection, pick-up of bottles, or other purposes.

The order supplements one issued by the Federal Office of Defense Transportation which prohibits all special deliveries and call-backs and requires a 25 per cent reduction in tire mileage.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Nature talk, "Trees and Plants," illustrated, by Charlotte Pratt. Miss Pratt is a graduate of the Audubon Nature Camp and, together with her movies, should provide interesting anecdotes on nature's shrubbery. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, 7:45 p. m.

Song recital by Iride Pilla, soprano, at the Boston Conservatory of Music. George C. Vieh will be the piano accompanist. At the Conservatory, 36 Fenway, 8:15 p. m.

Piano concert by Boris Goldovsky under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. At Sanders Theater, Harvard University, 8:30 p. m. This concert is open free to the public.

Friday

Illustrated gallery talk, "Miniature Rooms," at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

By a Staff Photographer

Medfield Red Cross Unit Reverts to Horsepower

Members of the Medfield, Mass., Red Cross branch have organized a "Horse Corps," utilizing all sorts of vehicles from smart carriages to farm wagons, and prize hunting horses as well as sturdy work animals. They gathered for their meeting yesterday afternoon on the Arthur L. Lewis estate, and the upper picture shows Mrs. Lewis driving a four-seated brake. Below, members of the unit rode to the meeting in a hay rick, hauled by two husky draft horses.

Taunton Track's Influence Linked to Bus Line 'Defiance'

State Public Utilities Commission today suspended for 30 days the charter bus license of the Whaling City Bus Lines, Inc. For a period of seven days it suspended the licenses of the Cozy Cab and Bus Co. and the City Hall Taxi and Bus Co. of Fall River. All suspensions become effective June 1.

Charges that the Taunton Greyhound Association influenced bus companies to continue operation of charter busses to the Taunton dog-racing track in contravention of State orders were heard by the State Public Utilities Commission today.

The hearing was held to determine whether the charter licenses of three bus companies should be revoked or suspended for operating race-track service after the Commission's order to abandon it for tire conservation purposes. The Commission's order followed the policy laid down by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The charge against dog-track operators was voiced by Manuel Andrea, proprietor of the City Hall Taxi and Bus Company of Fall River and the Cosy Cab and Bus Company, Inc., of Fall River.

Mr. Andrea testified that his office on May 18 received the Commission's order, issued on May 13, requiring companies to discontinue charter bus service to race tracks, ball games, and other entertainment features.

Mr. Andrea said that at the time his bus and taxi business was being operated by his foreman. He said his foreman informed him that after receiving the order he called the Taunton dog track where the foreman said a "Mr. Brown" told him that "all other bus companies were still running to the track and something was being done to allow busses to continue to run to the track because there was no other transportation available."

The bus operator added that he continued serving the track, despite the Commission's order, because of the statement made by the dog-track official.

Mr. Andrea added that he has not operated bus service to the track since May 23, when a new order from the Commission was issued.

Prior to Mr. Andrea's appearance before the Commission, the case against the Whaling City Bus Lines, Inc., of New Bedford, was taken up.

John E. Sylvia, owner of the bus line, told the Commission that when he was informed he no longer could operate a charter service to the Taunton dog track, the Taunton organization asked him to lease the busses to the track so the track could operate a free bus service from Boston for its patrons.

Mr. Sylvia through Roger E. Turgeon, his counsel, told the Commission that from May 18, when he received the Commission's order, to May 23, the Taunton track took over his seven busses under a lease, paid all expenses, and had full charge of the service.

When Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, asked: "Is it not a fact that such procedure constitutes a subterfuge?" Mr. Sylvia replied, "No, sir." After the Commission questioned both Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Sylvia closely about operation of the busses under the lease, the case was taken under advisement.

Mr. Meins, after the hearing, indicated that a decision in the cases would be handed down later.

Meanwhile, the New England Transportation Company announced discontinuance last night of its bus service from Providence, R. I., to the Suffolk Downs race track.

Also, the company announced it will conduct no race track service over its regular lines as it usually does during the racing season from Boston, Quincy, Brockton, New Bedford, Worcester, Hartford and Fall River to Narragansett Park in Rhode Island, Providence to Rockingham Park in New Hampshire and to the Raynham dog track in Massachusetts; and from Boston, Worcester and Hartford to Pascoag, R. I., race track.

R. H. Palmer, General Manager of the company, stated:

"While the tire rationing regulations authorize the operation of busses on regular routes where individual fares are available to the general public, and while the bus services of the New England Transportation Company to these various race tracks may properly be classified as regular routes, our company nevertheless is taking this step in a determined effort to conserve rubber."

Track to Open

Despite demands that dog racing be kept to a minimum, and a hope among antigambling groups that coastal dimout regulations and gasoline rationing would bring about a termination for the duration, Wonderland Park at Revere, Mass., will open on June 1—but under drastic restrictions.

Numerous dimout tests have been conducted during recent weeks by the Revere Committee on Public Safety, which made the announcement today that the track will be allowed to open.

The tests were conducted to ascertain whether or not it would be possible to so darken the dog-racing track as to conform with the dimout regulations now in force along the Atlantic Coast, and still enable the racing to continue.

Parking reservations will be continued as usual, although it is expected that dimout driving regulations—plus gasoline rationing—may drastically curtail this method of reaching the Park.

Garbage Men Back at Work As Strike Ends

Boston's garbage and ash collection strike was settled today at a conference in the office of George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner. The 100 men out went back to work forthwith. They got what they asked.

The walkout, which began yesterday morning, held up collections of refuse in Dorchester and the Elm Hill section of Roxbury.

The dispute was not between the city and the union, but between the union and Coleman Brothers Corporation, which has a contract for collection from the city. The firm is probably the largest of eight hauling contractors who have contracts covering five sixths of the local collections.

The laborers doing this job have been receiving 67.5 cents an hour. They asked a 10 per cent raise, which would bring them to 74 cents. The contractors as a group offered a 7½ per cent raise, which meant 72.5 cents.

The difference amounted to 1½ cents an hour. The union strove to hold its members in line and work out the disagreement by negotiation. However, in Coleman Bros. Corporation, the men walked out yesterday without union authorization.

In today's session with Commissioner Hyland the Coleman company agreed to pay 74 cents an hour. The other contractors decided to go along, he added.

Commissioner Hyland obtained a promise from the union, the excavation and building material drivers' local of the teamsters' union of the American Federation of Labor, not to strike again this year.

Raises for drivers of light trucks engaged in refuse hauling from 70 cents to 77 cents an hour and for drivers of heavy trucks from 80 to 90 cents were also agreed on today in the conference at the City Hall. These advances had previously been worked out between the contractors and the union.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | FAIR | WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rather cool this afternoon and tonight, with temperature tonight about the same as last night. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Southwestern Maine, and New Hampshire: Little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Slightly warmer tonight than last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:37 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Friday, 11:10 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m.

Paper Demand Cut by Action Of Publishers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28 — There will be adequate supplies of paper for all of North America's news presses through 1942, a survey here indicates. After that, adequacy of supply to demand will depend on whether transportation is available for the heavy rolls of newsprint and whether power for Canada's paper mills is diverted to war manufactures.

Facing the prospect of future shortages, however, editors already are beginning to evolve more compactly edited and sometimes slightly slimmer newspapers, with reduced comic, curtailed automobile sections, and fewer rotogravure pages.

Simultaneously multiple daily deliveries, hand-outs, frequent extra editions and other tire-and-gas-wasting practices are on the way out as a result both of voluntary action by editors and publishers and Government advice from the Office of Defense Transportation. Emphasis is heavier on eliminating practices that waste oil and rubber than on programs to reduce newspaper size.

This is the picture presented by spokesmen for publishers and editor associations and newsprint trade journals here. They agree with the assurance recently given by the Newsprint Association of Canada that, despite loss of Scandinavian supply sources, sufficient newsprint is coming from Canada's forests to fill all North American needs for this year. They cite the statement made May 13 by the President of the International Paper Company testifying to a present surplus of newsprint in North America, Government forecasts of shortages notwithstanding.

Adequate Coverage Forecast

They add that the American press will see no such sharp reduction in size as Great Britain's wartime press has experienced. American newspapers will not become skeleton tabloids and will continue to carry on with their vital functions with adequate lineage and coverage.

The present record of voluntary action by newspaper heads was declared especially praiseworthy. By elimination of wasteful practices in editing, advertising and circulation, a 7 per cent reduction in newsprint consumption for April over the same period last year has been achieved, and this despite circulations stimulated by the war news.

Drives to gather in newspapers and cardboard have aided the newsprint supply. Scrap collections have had gratifying results in the waste paper line, and sufficient amounts of material convertible into pulp for the manufacture of packaging have been amassed to make it unnecessary for the present to divert newsprint pulp into the manufacture of cardboard for boxing shells or other wartime packaging.

Present forecasts in trade journal quarters are that consumption of newsprint will continue to show a drop all through 1942. This, it was predicted, will result partially from compliance by publishers with orders from the Office of Defense Transportation compelling fewer deliveries. The ODT has let it be known that it expects newspapers to limit the number of editions and deliveries sufficiently to show a 25 per cent reduction for 1942 on their consumption of gasoline and rubber as recorded in 1941.

May Mean Fewer Cars

Contributing, however, to future shortages which may tighten columns—and columnists—is America's transport bottleneck. Few newsprint cargoes are today moved by water except through the Great Lakes. The railroads do most of the hauling, and apprehension is felt that increased war transport needs will eventually mean fewer cars available for hauling the big rolls of newsprint.

The possibility that electric power in Canada may be shifted from the paper mills to energize production at aluminum plants also exists. This would necessarily mean less newsprint available. The report also says that wood pulp may be diverted directly into war industry for cotton linters in the manufacture of cellulose for smokeless powder. Wood pulp has also been projected as a possible interlining between the inner and outer skins of ocean-going vessels as protection and armor against torpedoes.

While these multiple possibilities indicate an uncertain future in newsprint, publishers see the April reduction in its use as proof that contingencies can be handled without Government decrees.

To further voluntary curtailment, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has circulated among its members a pamphlet listing conservative measures effected by various competing newspapers in cities of more than 100,000 population.

Methods of Conservation

Among the circulation measures adopted by one or more newspapers were the elimination or reduction of free and complimentary copies, elimination of new promotion schemes, use of leftovers for tear sheets, elimination of extras unless news was of great magnitude, reduction in number of editions, and reduction of suburban retail outlets.

In the advertising departments the measures included increased advertising rates, reductions in proofs going to advertisers and elimination of advertising "puffs" and free publicity to a major degree.

Editorial suggestions included increasing the percentage of advertising to reading matter, reduction in daily comics, reduction of news by careful editing, discontinuance of rotogravure sections, elimination of women's features, reduction of radio programs and automobile sections.

Trade magazine officials said the shortages looming for magazine paper were more serious, due to lack of chlorine. This bleaching agent is used in less than 5 per cent of America's newsprint, but large quantities have been employed to produce the white paper of weekly and monthly magazines. Detouring of sulphur to defense jobs has produced shortages also in the sulphite pulp used in writing paper manufacture.

Three Spellers Who Spell Well

Associated Press

Two Girls and Boy Who Had the Right Words Right

Grinning Richard Earnhart, El Paso, Texas, seventh-grader, received a $500 check in Washington on May 26 after he had won the National Spelling Bee. Dr. W. Hayes Yeager, left, contest official, also handed checks to Hazel M. LaPrade, left center, of Worcester, Mass., third, and Mary Margaret Montgomery, right center, of Des Moines, Iowa, second.

Bill to Increase Army Pay Is Sent Back to Conference

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The soldiers' and sailors' pay boost bill was back in conference today, with little prospect of an agreement in time for any increases becoming effective before July 1.

By a 332-to-31 vote, the House refused yesterday to accept a compromise worked out by a joint Senate-House committee under which the minimum pay would be $42 a month, and instructed its representatives on the committee to insist on $50.

Fifty dollars was what the House voted for on May 13 after the Senate and the House Military Committee had approved $42, a $12 increase in the present pay of privates and apprentice seamen with more than four months' service. One Senate conferee predicted that in view of the House's determination, the Senate would yield to the $50 or a compromise middle figure.

Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, who heads the House group, declined to predict the outcome, and said he did not know when the conferees would get together.

"There is one thing certain," the Kentuckian asserted, "whatever pay increase is decided on, it won't be effective now until at least July 1, if then, since the bill under its own terms won't become effective until the first day of the calendar month after its enactment."

Led by Representative John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi, House proponents of the $50 figure argued that Australian soldiers still would be paid more than Americans (an "Aussie" private gets $62.10), that industrial workers received more in a week than soldiers and sailors were paid in a month, that Congress had voted huge sums for relief agencies and the National Youth Administration and had not blocked large profits on war contracts, and that a raise to $50 might prevent a bonus march after the war.

Against these contentions, opponents asserted the House was permitting "politics" to enter too largely into consideration, was putting "the dollar sign" on patriotism, and was overlooking the fact that soldiers in the fighting lines would rather have ammunition than money.

Huge Rubber Plant

GARY, Ind., May 28 (AP)—Construction of a $50,000,000 synthetic rubber plant, to cover 1,000 acres in West Gary, is scheduled to begin immediately, P. J. Bukowski, chief examiner of the Chicago District of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has announced.

Mr. Bukowski said the plant would be operated for the Government by Rubber Synthetic, Inc., a corporation formed by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Sinclair Oil Company, Cities Service, Dow Chemical, United States Rubber, and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

Nation-Wide 'Gas' Rationing Opposition Move by Connally

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Congressional action to block nation-wide gasoline rationing was projected today as Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas called colleagues from oil-producing states together to organize for a fight against the proposal.

While Senator Connally declined to predict what course the group would take, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma said he and others might seek to attach to pending legislation a rider specifically prohibiting the expansion of gasoline rationing orders beyond the 17 eastern states now affected.

Extension of the rationing area to include all of the United States has been considered as a measure to conserve rubber and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes indicated in a letter to Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, that a definite decision already had been made on the question.

"President Roosevelt has announced that gasoline rationing soon will be extended to all parts of the country," Mr. Ickes wrote Senator George in explaining why Georgia could not be excluded from the presently-rationed area.

[President Roosevelt said at his press conference Tuesday that measures would have to be taken to conserve rubber, but did not specify what method would be used.]

"This decision was not made because of a shortage in petroleum supplies," Mr. Ickes' letter contained, "but because of the necessity to conserve tires."

A House committee was informed by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones yesterday that the Government soon would announce a program to purchase and reclaim scrap rubber. He said several Federal agencies, including the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were working on a plan to make use of the 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of scrap rubber now in the country.

In another move to obtain synthetic rubber, the War Production Board said hard liquor production would be cut 90 per cent by the end of the year in order that distilleries may turn out industrial alcohol, to be used in making the synthetic product. Enough beverage liquor is in store to last several years.

Whatever the reason for the proposed gasoline rationing, Senator Connally said it was going to be difficult to explain to the people of states where storage tanks are brimming why they could not have all the fuel they wanted.

San Francisco Renews Bridges-Rossi Fight

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28—At a time when unity must keynote American action in the nation's great war against world tyranny, prominent citizens of San Francisco unfortunately are engaged in making explosive charges and countercharges which are shaking this seaport to its roots, reviving many of the animosities of the 1930s.

What happened here May 27 before a legislative "fact-finding committee on un-American activities," of which Assemblyman Jack B. Tenney (D) of Los Angeles is chairman, is an example.

Harry Renton Bridges, Pacific Coast longshore leader and one of the headliners in San Francisco's "unity-for-victory" campaign, said before the committee that he had always considered Mayor Angelo J. Rossi a Fascist and that he was glad to see "a few people waking up to it."

No New Evidence

This charge, which was previously hinted before the committee by Carmelo Zito, an anti-Fascist editor here, is frequently heard in San Francisco. It is an old charge which has been made privately and publicly before and which Mayor Rossi always promptly contradicts.

If Mr. Bridges had offered new evidence to support his charge his testimony might have carried such far-reaching weight as to result in a public clamor for Mayor Rossi's removal from office. Instead of this, the longshore labor leader apparently based his statement upon incidents which occurred in 1935 and 1938, supposedly involving Mayor Rossi.

The 1935 incident was tied to public clamor here against Italy's unprovoked invasion of Ethiopia. The unions which Mr. Bridges headed took formal action condemning the invasion. When San Francisco garbage trucks collected scrap metal free of charge for shipment to Italy, a fact no one apparently disputes, the unions under Mr. Bridges made protest to the City Administration. Longshoremen refused to load the scrap which laid for two months on Pier 41.

German Meeting in 1938

In his testimony Mr. Bridges quoted the Italian Consul as claiming Mayor Rossi had authorized use of the garbage trucks. Mr. Bridges testified Mayor Rossi threatened to send San Francisco police to the waterfront to force the longshoremen to load the scrap.

The 1938 incident, reported by Mr. Bridges, involved Mayor Rossi's participation in a German meeting which Mr. Bridges testified was held to celebrate the Nazi overthrow of Czechoslovakia. Mayor Rossi sat on a platform with Baron Von Killinger, the Nazi consul, so Mr. Bridges testified, adding that union members outside conducting "peaceful picketing" were set upon by San Francisco police, some beaten, some arrested, and others dispersed.

To all charges by Mr. Bridges Mayor Rossi made an emphatic contradiction over the telephone to The Christian Science Monitor. He said, "Harry Bridges and I can't get along, and I don't suppose we ever will."

In regard to the 1935 incident the Mayor said: "How could I order police to load the scrap? They were going to the waterfront to protect it."

Concerning the 1938 incident, Mayor Rossi had more to say. "The Reich Tag or German Day has been celebrated here as long as I can remember. It marked the landing of the first Germans in America. I have participated in these along with other city officials, supervisors, Superior Court judges, and others. San Francisco Germans are good Americans. That any meeting was held here to celebrate the downfall of any nation is an unqualified lie.

Knew Several Consuls

The Mayor said he had known probably "half a dozen German consuls and had been friendly with them, as a matter of course." Such a friendly meeting of the Germans of the city is his interpretation of the incident referred to by Mr. Bridges. "I don't know what the German Consul said," Mayor Rossi told the Monitor. "He spoke in German."

On the question of pickets, the Mayor said, "The Communist Party was distributing pamphlets."

Meanwhile, other testimony received by the Tenney Committee involving Fascist activities of naturalized Italians here disclosed and documented serious conditions, disturbing to loyal Americans. These disclosures will doubtless provoke further investigation with the possibility afar off of "de-naturalization" cases developing.

Swedish Help to Finnish Women and Children

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, May 28 — The Stockholm radio said that the Swedish Riksdag has granted 850,000 kroner for care of Finnish children residing in Sweden and also extended to Finnish women social welfare privileges granted to Swedish women.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

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SUITES AVAILABLE

Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I.R.T. to Clark Street.

NEW 600 ROOM HOTEL

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PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
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R K

The Summer Suit That Caused A Stampede!

*SEERKENT
$14.50
Coat and Trousers

The first summer we introduced Seerkent our stock was gone in a week. The next year we fortified ourselves with many more, but they didn't last much longer. For here, for the first time, men found the lightest of all summer fabrics tailored so skillfully as to give it the same distinguished lines as our regular weight clothing. It is this achievement which makes its low price so significant... and which permits Roger Kent to offer Seerkent as the perfect, economical solution to your hot weather clothing problem.

Seerkent is almost weightless, opaque and washable. It may be had in single and double breasted models, in stripes, cords and plain shades.

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PHILADELPHIA 1607 Walnut St.
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GEMS OF WISDOM

When Napoleon Looted Moscow!

The famous ORLOFF diamond, according to legend, was hidden in the tomb of a priest in the Kremlin. So valuable was this diamond that Napoleon opened its hiding place himself, rather than trust his soldiers alone. As he reached to grasp this precious stone, the ghost of the dead priest arose and cursed the invaders. Napoleon fled from the Kremlin.

The ORLOFF diamond is reported to survive in the Diamond Treasury of the U. S. S. R., Moscow. Approximate value, $450,000.00, weight 199.6 carats.

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A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.
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Because it's Slo-Baked for Lasting Freshness
Baked 13% Longer Than Many Ordinary Kinds—Wins Bread Comparison Tests 9 to 1
If you want bread fresh when you buy it... fresh when you eat it... and still fresh the next day for table or lunch box—then today ask your grocer for doubly fresh Wonder Bread.
Today at the store feel it—it's fresh! Tomorrow at home feel it—it's still fresh! Not dry or rough. Not stale or tasteless. But still perfect for table or sandwiches. Because fresh in flavor.
Do as women by the thousands are now doing—buy doubly fresh Wonder Bread. Because this is the bread made to stay fresh longer.
Slo-baking is the secret of doubly fresh Wonder Bread. Baked 13% longer than many ordinary kinds for lasting freshness. Note the difference.
For this bread is tender and moist. Look at the texture so lacy white. And smell the aroma of sun-ripened wheat. Then taste it to prove how good it is.
Preferred 9 to 1
In blind comparison tests made by over 600,000 women to date, doubly fresh Wonder Bread has been chosen the "one best bread" 9 to 1—best for fresh flavor, aroma and texture.
Now you can afford to have the best. So go to your grocer and get a loaf of this doubly fresh Wonder Bread right away. And see for yourself how fresh it is... how wonderfully fresh it keeps. Buy doubly fresh Wonder Bread today. You'll be glad you did!
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WONDER BREAD
ENRICHED WITH OVER TWICE THE VITAMIN B1
MORE FOR YOUR MONEY... BETTER FOR HEALTH
Now everybody can afford the best
TODAY GET DOUBLY FRESH WONDER BREAD

'In This Our Life' and Other Films—Rush of Women to Enlist Slackens

Bette Davis Star of New Picture at Metropolitan

"In This Our Life" is an emotional film drama told with intelligence, maturity, and power. The new film at the Metropolitan derives from Ellen Glasgow's novel about a woman whose fascination has become perverted into a talent for smashing other people's lives. John Huston as director and Howard Koch as adapter are said to have followed the story faithfully until the ending, which they have modified with a partially happy note. But they do not, in the main, tamper with the values set forth in Miss Glasgow's study.

As it comes to the screen, the story concentrates upon the depradations committed by Stanley Timberlake's selfishness. Bette Davis plays Stanley in her customary manner, thereby adding another portrait to her rogues' gallery of unpretty ladies. If Miss Davis and her director have faltered, it is in making Stanley so venomous and unwinning that one becomes skeptical of her powers to attract.

The climax of the film comes when Stanley kills a child through reckless driving and then tries to put the blame on a Negro law clerk. Parry Clay, the Negro, is presented not as a stock character but as an intelligent and ambitious young man who faces the discouragements which confront American Negroes. Although Miss Glasgow may have treated this dilemma more forcefully in her novel, the Messrs. Huston and Koch have not flinched from giving a candid view of the Negro's problem.

Without allowing the pace to lag, Mr. Huston has suggested the significance of character and situation by excellent use of the camera.

Olivia de Havilland makes of Stanley's sister, Roy, a strong and patient young woman who behaves with compassion and forgiveness toward a sister about whom she has no illusions. Frank Craven is outstanding as the father who has been robbed of everything but his wry humor, integrity, and self-respect. Billie Burke sets forth the bitterness and vituperation of the invalid Mrs. Timberlake.

Dennis Morgan gives an honest performance as the man who runs away with Stanley and then kills himself. George Brent's Fleming, the man to whom she was engaged, is an agreeable enough fellow who leaves something to be desired in the way of burning liberalism. There is a particularly fine and dignified performance by Ernest Anderson as Parry Clay, the Negro boy who seeks to better his condition. "In This Our Life" is not a pleasant film. But it is an effective, an absorbing, and a stoutly moral one.

The companion feature, "Always in My Heart," devotes itself to a family reunion of the Scotts—Marjorie, MacKenzie, Victoria, and Martin—as well as to the introduction of a new coloratura ingénue, Gloria Warren. The film tells a modest and sentimental tale about a father whose long imprisonment (unjust) has estranged him from his two children. The theme song of the title and a melodramatic circumstance or two bring the Scotts together again.

* * *

'We Were Dancing'

"We Were Dancing" is a case of taking the bitter with the sweet, the laughter with the tears, the sunshine with the showers, and the dull with the just plain dull.

The story is supposed to be a whimsical caper about two charming Europeans named Vicki and Nicki who support themselves by allowing themselves to be entertained by rich people. The penniless parasites marry, and move from society into the nouveau riche set. Before marriage, Nicki was the hostess' favorite from coast to coast and Vicki was marking time for a millionaire.

Norma Shearer is Vicki and Melvyn Douglas, Nicki. The new M-G-M production opened today at the State and Orpheum.

The best that can be said for Alexander Hall's new "Bed Time Story," the companion feature, is that it does not obliterate happy memories of his excellent "Here Comes Mr. Jordan."

For despite a keen and vigorous performance by Fredric March as a stagestruck playwright married to "the first lady of the Broadway stage," Mr. Hall's new production is a dull affair. Having delivered one of those farewell curtain speeches made only in films by stars impersonating Broadway actresses, Jane Drake (Loretta Young) learns to her consternation that, instead of fulfilling his part of their agreement to retire from the theater, Lucius Drake (Mr. March) has been writing a new starring vehicle for her. For this treachery, Jane divorces Lucius, marries a stuffy banker, resists all of Lucius' cute tricks to enforce a reunion, and then discovers that her divorce is not good.

* * *

'Cavalcade of Ireland'

"Cavalcade of Ireland," the new picture which came Wednesday to the Fine Arts Theater, takes its spectators for a hop, skip, and jump around Ireland. Not only does the camera cover considerable ground; it also records varied events. There is a visit, for instance, by Cardinal O'Connell, pictured briefly. An international automobile race is shown in considerable detail. And there is a glimpse of the landing of American troops.

Some of the happenings that are described are formal in nature. There are parades and celebrations But there are also views of games and sports, hunting scenes, and steeplechase racing. Women are to be seen weaving in country cottages. Ancient castles are visited The camera looks about the streets of Dublin. Sea and land bases are indicated in distant views which could hardly provide information for enemy agents. Airfields and training camps come in for some attention. Country fairs and scenic spots find a place in the varied pattern.

Running through the film is Irish music by the Dublin City Orchestra, the Irish Glee Club, and the Irish Guard Band. Familiar Irish melodies are sung, and an opportunity is given to the audience to join in the refrains.

The film, in fact, does not seem so much to be one integrated work as a collection of newsreel and travelogue shots somewhat haphazardly joined together. The photography is of varied quality. The cutting tends to make the picture seem more jumpy than necessary.

New Opera To Be Heard On the Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Quinto Maganini's opera, "Tennessee's Partner," will have its world premier tonight in the "First American Opera Festival" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. The opera is based on a short story by Bret Harte. Hardesty Johnson will sing the leading role of Tennessee's Partner; Walter Preston will be Tennessee; William Hargrave, the Judge; Donald Dame, Jack, and Earl Rogers, the Stranger.

Edward G. Robinson is to be the star in a Nazi prison-ship drama by Milton Gunzburg. Ona Munson will play the leading feminine role, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Mrs. Francis B. Willoughby, wife of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, is to speak at the Academy's 140th Annual Commencement Hop. Other speakers will include members of the graduating class, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

"America's Town Meeting of the Air" conducts its first all-Negro program at Howard University. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of the University, and members of the faculty will discuss the topic "Is There a Basis for Spiritual Unity in the World Today?" Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Boat Workers Put Vacations Into War Bonds

GROTON, Conn., May 28 (AP)—Most of the employees at the plant of the Electric Boat Company, makers of Navy submarines, have waived this year's vacation with pay and asked that the money be applied entirely or in part to buying war bonds.

Company officials who made the announcement following tabulation of ballots said that the amount derived from this source would "materially" swell the $650,000 total already subscribed.

South Shore Rent Committee Forming

The Quincy Fair Rent Committee, a civilian group, has begun the organizing of individual fair rent committees in local communities on the South Shore, to be bound together by a governing board representing the entire district, for the purpose of stabilizing rents.

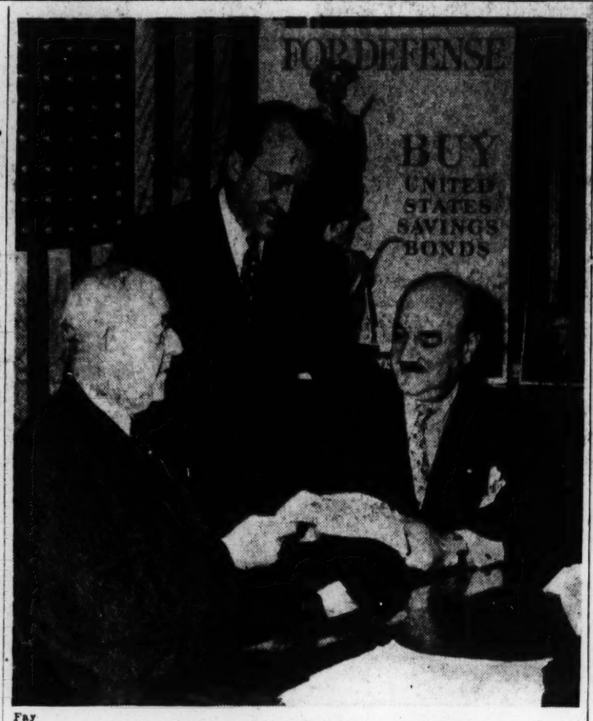
The action followed receipt of a telegram from Leon Henderson, price administrator, who designated Quincy and the South Shore as a defense area and gave the section a 60-day period to "get its house in order."

It was understood that at the end of this period, if the Government was not satisfied that local rents were under control, a Federal rent administrator would be named for the district, having arbitrary power to fix rents.

Famous Hymn Author Honored

Commemorating the famous "Coronation" Hymn, and its author, Oliver Holden, 16 members of the Boston Federation of Churches, gathered at Phipps Street, Charlestown recently, on the 141st anniversary of the first singing of this hymn, in May of 1801.

Edward R. Snow, Boston historian, briefly sketched the life of Holden, who was born at Shirley in 1765 and moved to Charlestown in 1788, where he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1801, Mr. Snow said, he led a group known as the Puritan Church which gathered on High Street, Charlestown. Holden belonged to King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M.



Fay

Planning Theater War Stamp Sales

Boston moviegoers will have an opportunity to purchase war saving stamps when attending Boston theaters. One hundred thousand dollars in war stamps will go on sale Friday as the Hub's contribution toward a $100,000,000 pledge in stamps and bonds set by the Motion Picture Industry. (Left) Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavey, Howard C. Burkhardt (center), manager of Loew's theaters, and Samuel Pinanski, chairman of the Massachusetts War Savings Stamp and Bond Committee for Theaters.

Connecticut Towns Reject Plan for Migrant Labor Camps

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 28—Farm labor shortage has brought Connecticut to a difficult decision on migratory labor. Shall the State admit that it cannot harvest its farm crops without imported farm hands, on the order of the "Okies" and the "Arkies," and, if so, how will it handle this new social and economic problem?

The State's Agricultural Defense Labor Committee, a volunteer group which has been working with the farm labor situation for more than a year, is convinced that the Connecticut Valley tobacco crop will not be harvested without at least 1,000 imported farm hands, presumably Florida or Georgia Negroes. The committee has completed arrangements with the Farm Security Administration to establish two mobile camps, each with housing for 600 persons, as a source of labor. The camps are waiting to be shipped to Connecticut, but no place can be found to put them.

South Windsor, a town whose livelihood depends almost entirely on tobacco growing, was approached. The Zoning Board of Appeals called an open hearing, and the citizens vociferously declared themselves against the camp idea. A few nights later the neighboring town of East Windsor similarly shouted down a proposal to locate one of the camps there.

The first of the camps was to be established on June 1 to provide labor for the setting of the tobacco plants. Ralph C. Lasbury, Jr., chairman of the Agricultural Defense Labor Committee, declared in a radio broadcast this week that "unless some town wakes up" and permits the camps to be established, some of the farm work will go undone.

Negro labor from southern states has been used before on the Valley's tobacco farms, but it has been imported by private individuals and housed through private arrangements. This year there is practically no housing in any of the Valley towns, all of them caught up in the tremendous industrial expansion of Hartford. Local labor, both Negro and white, which has been counted on in other years for the bulk of the tobacco farm supply, is hard to find at prevailing agricultural rates. The committee is convinced that only a fraction of the needed man power can be recruited locally.

Staggering of Workers

A plan for districting Connecticut cities and staggering the opening hours and work shifts of factories, offices and stores was announced this week by the Public Utilities Commission as a means of reducing use of private automobiles and saving tires.

Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, New Haven, Bristol, New London and New Britain will be zoned. Attempts will be made to serve war industries first, with offices and stores in second place. The problem of school children will be left unsolved for the time being, since schools will soon be closed.

Hartford will have about 60 districts, it is estimated, with the number of persons employed in each war factory to be "spotted" on a zone map. The number of buses allowed each district and the number of stops will be determined by this study.

The Public Utilities Commission estimates that 500,000 persons who live in Hartford are employed in industrial production and other war work. There are 13,000 insurance company office employees and 10,000 persons who work in stores, banks and other offices.

Likes Sugar, But . . .

Philip C. Fenn, of West Hartford, was indicated in United States District Court for violating sugar rationing regulations by listing his dog, Ferdinand, as a member of his family. He said it was a joke and he had tried later to return the ration book.

Prison Sentence

A charge of arson against Edward F. LaCasse, of Plainfield, accused of setting forest fires, led to a prison sentence of seven to 15 years.

Registration At the Boston Station Lags

The wave of patriotic fervor which swept hundreds of applicants into the Boston Recruiting Station at 269 Columbus Avenue yesterday to join up with the first Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in the nation's history had subsided to a mere ripple today with early morning registration practically at a standstill compared to the previous day's rush.

It was estimated that more than 400 women, from factory girls to debutantes, had registered at the Recruiting Station yesterday. This morning at 10 o'clock registration totaled less than 40. There was no diminution, however, in the earnestness with which the women approached the prospect of military service.

They sat quietly awaiting their turn. Giggling was noticeably absent, and there was little conversation among the girls, even those who came in together. They listened carefully to the instructions of the officer, registered, took their blanks and departed.

Early Visitors

Among early visitors at the Station this morning were a number who had already completed their application, obtained the required physical examination report and the record of high school graduation.

All applications must be returned either by person or mail before June 4 in order to be considered, according to the ruling. After that date, the next order of procedure will be the personal interviews for the purpose of selecting from the hundreds who have applied, the 40 to be sent from the First Corps Area (New England) to Des Moines, Iowa, for training as officers.

Leadership, moral character, personality, appearance, tact, experience, and adaptability will be chief among qualifications considered by the committee as they pass upon the applicants.

Rates of Pay

Rate of pay for the women's army will be $50 a month while the recruits are in the Officers' Training School. A First Officer will receive $166.67 a month, plus quarters and a subsistence allowance of 60 cents per day.

A Second Officer will receive $131.25 per month, and Third Officer $125 per month, with the same allowance for quarters and subsistence as the First Officer.

If quarters are not furnished, there is an allowance of $40 per month instead.

Pay in the ranks of the Auxiliary range from $72 a month for a First Leader down to $5 per month as a Third Class Specialist. A member of the Corps is entitled to 30 days' leave a year.

Home or Abroad

Units of the Corps may be assigned to duties at home or abroad. Recruiting stations for the Women's Corps in other cities in Massachusetts are: Springfield, Lowell, Brockton, New Bedford, Fall River, Worcester, Pittsfield, Holyoke, Fitchburg, Lynn and Haverhill.

In other New England States: Maine—Portland, Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston, Presque Isle. New Hampshire — Manchester, Berlin, Concord, Keene, Laconia, Dover. Vermont—Rutland, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, Bennington, Burlington. Rhode Island—Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, West Warwick. Connecticut — Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwich, New Britain, Waterbury, Danbury, Stamford, Torrington.

Nyhan Gets Job Post

Francis William Nyhan of Roxbury, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has been appointed Director of the Boston Municipal Employment Bureau at a salary of $3,500 a year, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced.

By a Staff Photographer

If You're Still Driving in 1943

Massachusetts motorists will retain their '42 registration plates next year, a 1943 tag, easily attached, being the only difference. Among the bugaboos abolished by keeping the same plates: no more fussing around on wintry New Year's morn trying to unscrew some unscrewable bolts; no more memory work trying to recall what your new number is. Miss Dorothy McGahan of the Registry of Motor Vehicles adds that this year's color will harmonize with her next year's Victory ensemble.

N. E. Men Receive Silver Stars For Safe Transit of MacArthur

War Activities in New England

Army Honors New Englanders—The names of several New England men appeared in a list released by the Navy of officers and men of its motor torpedo squadron in the Philippines awarded the Army Silver Star for taking Gen. Douglas MacArthur, his family and staff from Corregidor Island to a rendezvous with an Army bomber which delivered them to Australia.

Officers to receive the decoration included Rear Admiral Francis W. Rockwell, Commandant of the 16th Naval District, a native of Woodstock, Conn.; Captain H. J. Ray, of Dayton, Tenn., a member of the Admiral's staff, and Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, of Long Island City, N. Y., leader of the squadron which played havoc with the Japanese before the Philippines were overrun.

The following officers and men received silver stars with citations stating that they executed "with marked skill and coolness a mission of major strategic importance and of the most hazardous nature in the face of superior enemy forces." (X's indicate officers and men awarded Oak Leaf Clusters, having received previous Silver Stars for damaging a Japanese cruiser in the Mindanao Sea April 8):

James A. McEvoy, Jr., Machinist's Mate 2d Class, U. S. N., Metheun, Mass.; (x) John Martino, Chief Torpedoman, U. S. N., Waterbury, Conn.; W. H. Johnson, Seaman 1st Class, U. S. N. (address ungiven); (x) John X. Balog, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, U. S. N., Stamford, Conn.; John L. Houlihan, Jr., Torpedoman 1st Class, U. S. N., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Harry P. Tripp, Radioman 3d Class, U. S. N., Acushnet, Mass.

Maine Boy Cited in England—Flight Lieut. Eugene Lawrence Neal, a native of Millinocket, Maine, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross today. He was cited for destroying a German Messerschmidt, assisting in destruction of another, landing his badly damaged plane safely, and on another occasion making a successful parachute leap into the sea.

New England Men Lost—The British Air Ministry listed as casualties two New England men flying with the Royal Canadian Air Force: Sergt. W. Jowett, Lawrence, Mass., and Sergt. R. B. Vose, Wareham, Mass., both previously reported missing and now presumed killed in action.

Connecticut Cheers Men in Service—Via short wave radio last night, Connecticut men serving overseas heard assurances from the folks at home that they were with them in thought and backing them in deed.

Participating in the program, at Hartford, said to be the first of its kind in the country, were Gov. Robert A. Hurley, the parents of young men and women in the service, and three stars of stage and radio—Grace Moore, Walter O'Keefe and James Melton.

After an audience of 4,500 persons opened the program with a chorused shout, "Win the War!" Governor Hurley pledged to the men in the armed services that "we stand ready to make any sacrifice, in order to help you win."

Newton Man Safe—Fighter pilot Arthur E. Andres of Newton, Mass., was safe at an Australian base today after being missing for 26 days.

Out on his first combat mission over Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea ports, he was nipped by Japanese Zero fighters but kept scrapping so long that he ran out of gasoline some distance from Lae and a greater distance from his home base.

He crash-landed on a beach 30 feet wide, pitted his ingenuity against hardships galore for nearly a month and arrived safely at the Australian base with the crew of an American bomber he had met in the jungles. Awaiting the young hero were 15 letters and two pictures from his bride of last January, and promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Andres and the former Barbara FitzGerald of West Newton were married Jan. 15 before he left for the Far East.

Teel Appointed State Price Chief

John W. Teele of Belmont, formerly associated with the Price Division of the New England Regional Office of Price Administration, has been appointed State Price Administrator by Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director.

Mr. Teele, a graduate of Harvard University, School of Engineering, will be in charge of the Price Division of the State OPA. Early this year he first entered the regional office as a specialist in prices on non-ferrous metals. Later he became assistant to the Regional Price Executive.

For several years he has been President of the Harvard Engineering Society and has worked for several major companies.

AMUSEMENTS

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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
Tickets on Sale 2 Weeks in Advance
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

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COLONIAL • LAST 5 TIMES • EVES 8:30
Good Seats at Box Office
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Today & Sat. 1.10-2.20.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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NOW
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

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CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
BRATTLE HALL TRO 1465
NOW PLAYING ★ CONRAD NAGEL
"JASON"
A new comedy by Samson Raphaelson
Prices—Evgs. at 8:40, .55 to $1.65—Mat. Sat

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Leslie Howard—Laurence Olivier
"THE INVADERS"
"BLONDIE'S BLESSED EVENT"
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"BLUE WHITE AND PERFECT"

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AT 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 P.M.

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"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leoneora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-5969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4255
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. 8:30.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Jason," by Samson Raphaelson. Starring Conrad Nagel. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... R. Strauss
"Hora Staccato" ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
Finale from the First Symphony ..... Brahms
Caprice No. 24, arranged for strings, celesta and harp ..... Paganini-Akon
"Lohengrin," Finale of Act. I ..... Wagner
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Selection, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" ..... Churchill-Bodge
Mañana," Rhumba ..... Keith Brown
"Knightsbridge" (March) from "London" Suite ..... Eric Coates

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey. 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Selected Short Subjects.

Fine Arts—"Irish Cavalcade." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—"Fantasia." 10:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason. 3, 6:45, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Modern—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 9:40. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 5:55, 8:30.

Orpheum—"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:30, 9:05. Selected Short Subjects.

RKO-Boston—"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30.

Scollay—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

South Station Theater—"March of Time — India in Crisis," "Gateway to Asia — Turkey," "Golf Pointers," "California Junior Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—"March of Time's—India in Crisis," "Thaw Expedition in Turkey," "California Junior Symphony," "Jimmy Thomson on Golf," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Remember Pearl Harbor." Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKenzie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:40, 4:45, 8:20. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 6:50, 9:35. Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," Ann Shirley. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2, Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Joan of Paris," Paul Henreid. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 4:55, 8:50. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 1:30, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 2 and 8.
University: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine, Leo Carrillo. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce.
Codman Square: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:34, 7:34. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:38, 9:38.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:15, 8:15. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gentlemen After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 3:21, 9:36. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:54, 8:06.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentlemen at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 8:15. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. 2:50, 6:03, 9:16. "Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frasee. 1:40, 4:53, 8:06.
Maplewood: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 2, 7, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 3:05, 8:15.
Strand: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 9:15. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:30, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 3:35, 9:30. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2:25, 8:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:00.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:15, 9:15. "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frasee. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf. 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Raymond Massey. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Male Animal" Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. "Weekend for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2:34, 9:11. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 3:45, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "All That Money Can Buy," Ann Shirley and Walter Huston. "Two in a Taxi." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner, 3:30, 7:50. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, 2:15, 6:30, 9:55.

Attack on Freedom of Press Seen in Boston City Council's License Fee Order

Out-of-State Newspapers The Target

City of Boston lawyers are wrestling with a new and knotty problem today as the result of an ordinance passed Monday by the Boston City Council—and a number of City Hall folk are going to breathe easier if the Law Department finds it unconstitutional.

The ordinance strikes at the street sale of out-of-state newspapers by providing that before a vendor may even display such a paper, he must pay an annual $10 license fee.

The Mayor said today at his press conference that he expected a ruling from the Law Department within a week, and that pending its receipt he had no comment to make on the issue.

He explained that the question before Mr. Cutler was whether or not the Council had authority under the Boston City charter to make the $10 levy. In the past, he commented, it has sometimes been found that a tax exceeded the actual cost to the city of rendering the service for which the tax was levied, and in these instances the tax has been unconstitutional.

Voted without dissent at Monday's Council meeting, the ordinance becomes law on June 10, or 15 days after passage, unless vetoed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in which case it is killed. The Council does not have the power to pass a measure over the Mayor's veto.

A group of 38 Boston educators and civic leaders have written the Mayor, asking him to veto the bill and terming it "inimical to the interest of freedom-loving people."

The Boston League of Women Voters sent a telegram to the Mayor saying the measure "seems to us to be an infringement of one of our basic freedoms, namely the freedom of the press."

By the terms of the order, it would be impossible for Bostonians to purchase, on the street, such papers as the New York Times, the New York Herald-Tribune, and PM.

By a twist of the wording, which may not have been an accident, neither house-to-house distribution nor indoor sales—principal outlets of the Times and the Herald-Tribune — were affected. PM claims to have the largest Boston street sale of any New York newspaper.

Quiet Bay State July 4 Promised

By the Associated Press

Massachusetts can look forward to perhaps its quietest Fourth of July in modern history, despite a new order by the Federal Bureau of Mines permitting the manufacture and sale of fireworks.

Daniel A. Murphy, Acting State Fire Marshal, has announced he would stand on previous orders to all municipal fire departments to refuse licenses for such sales, with the one exception of tiny caps for children's cap pistols.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 29

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

SUMMER SUITS
By Swansdown
$14.98
Seen in Mademoiselle. A suit that you can wear all season . . . exquisitely tailored in a cool rayon fabric, in dashing new colors, sizes 12 to 20.
Suit Shop . . . Second Floor
Sage-Allen
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HARTFORD, CONN.
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SHUCK OFF Your City Clothes and Jump Into a JANTZEN!
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By a Staff Photographer

Before and After 'Gas' Rationing

Robert A. Shillady, for 36 years a coachman, is shown (left) in the picture driving his first Victoria in Swampscott, Mass. Today (right) he is in command of one of the six horse-drawn vehicles of the Checker Cab Company—and still drives a Victoria. Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong of Houston, Texas, Chairman of International relations, General Federation of Women's Clubs, enjoys a moment of relaxation in what seems—compared to modern taxis—a page from past history.

Again Doing the Driving He Loves Best

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I'd rather drive a horse any day than an automobile. A horse is alive in front of you. It's slow travel, but if you use any judgment at all, it's sure travel. My love for horses will never pass."

He hardly needed to have told us. We knew the moment we saw Robert A. Shillady perched on the lofty seat of his Victoria, that he felt just that way about it.

For three weeks now, he has been doing the kind of driving he prefers. Coachman's whip in one hand, the reins of his trusty horse in the other, he has been in command of one of the six horse-drawn vehicles the Checker Cab Company put into service with the rationing of gasoline. Like the Victoria, the landau and the barouche, he seems to have been borrowed from another era. No one but a real old-timer could sit so securely and balance so well on the coachman's seat as he.

His Chauffeur Days

He was born in Brookline and began his career as a cab driver and coachman in 1906. The fact that he was for 18 years a chauffeur for Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer and spent all that period as driver of a motor car instead of horses, may now be brushed aside. The good old days of horse and carriages have returned.

Stables are the problem now, says Mr. Shillady. "Most people have taken out the stalls and turned their stables into garages for their motor cars. I guess now lots of them wish they hadn't."

As a cab driver for Kenny & Clark, one of the large livery services of the Hub, he used to be engaged on a pleasant afternoon to drive for call making. The carriage and one horse could be hired for $2 an hour. On bright Sundays all of the carriages were out along the Fenway and on the road to Jamaica Pond—unpaved roads, of course. Jamaica Pond was often the objective because it was about the maximum distance for a team to go on one drive, he explained.

Turning Back More Pages

Kenny & Clark had three stables, one where the Lincolnshire Hotel now stands, another on Byron Street, and the Charlesgate Stable on Newbury and Massachusetts. The concern had 50 or 60 horses, and frequently rented them by the month to summer residents along the shore. Mr. Shillady went to Swampscott in the summer of 1907 with a team and carriage rented by a Chicago woman. The rental, he says, was about $300 a month, plus the board of the horses at a local Swampscott stable. From there the renter went to Pittsfield for a month, so he shipped the horses to Pittsfield for his employer and went along. When she returned to Chicago, Mr. Shillady brought the team back to Boston over the road, a three-day trip, he recalls.

As a driver for the McCann Livery, he had Calvin Coolidge in his cab from time to time when Coolidge was Governor of Massachusetts. He wanted the horse kept at low speed, Mr. Shillady says. The late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge also was an occasional passenger in his cab.

For six years he served as coachman for the late Charles D. Sias. Mr. Sias had a stable of 14 horses, of which Mr. Shillady was superintendent, but on a cold, stormy day Mr. Sias would hire transportation rather than take any of his own horses out. They were not even taken across the street to the blacksmith shop until after the storm had subsided, his former coachman recalls.

Since those days horses have not fared so well, says Mr. Shillady, shaking his head, but now things are looking up for them, he believes, and those who have always loved them as he has will have a chance to see them come into their own once more.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—"Broadway"; talk.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Times."
7:45 p. m.—"Ink Spots"; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Dodgers Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Tennessee's Partner."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Long's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, May 29

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Hartford, Conn.

Gannett Papers Go to Five Cents

PORTLAND, Maine, May 28 (AP) —The four daily newspapers published in Maine by the Gannett Publishing Company, Portland Press Herald (morning), Portland Express (evening), Waterville Sentinel and Kennebec Journal (Augusta) each announced the price of their publications would be increased, effective June 1, from three to five cents for single copies.

"The great increase in the cost of everything entering into the manufacture of a newspaper makes this slight increase to our subscribers necessary . . ." statements carried in each of the papers said. Each said it reluctantly joined the "more than 800 newspapers and magazines which have been forced to adjust their prices."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

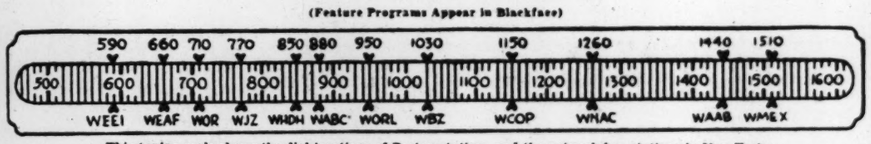
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.81mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"		Price Control; Music
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Dance Matinee
4:30	Interview	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		
5:00	Musical Camera;	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley	"Two of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Comments; Music	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	"Melodic Moods"	Inside of Sports	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera Festival: Quinto Maganini's "Tennessee's Partner"; with Hardesty Johnson	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra		Price Control; Songs
8:30	"Powerhouse"; Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards"	The Aldrich Family;		"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch		Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "Is There a Basis for Spiritual Unity in the World Today?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestra; Music Maids; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15				News Service	
9:30	"Big Town"; drama			'Americans at the Ramparts'; music-drama	Classical Album
9:45	"Big Town"; drama				
10:00	"First Line"; defense program	"Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; Bert Gordon; Orchestra	Network sports	News report
10:15	Public Affairs	"Bats in the Belfry"		Network sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	News; Sports	Morgan Beatty, News	"Keeping Up With Rosemary"; comedy sketch	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45		Here Comes Band; Talk		Network sports	Dramatic Sketch
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Del Casino's Orchestra	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen"
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra,	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	
11:30	West Point Commencement Hop	Music You Want	"Music in the Moonlight"; orch.; vocalists	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		Music You Want		Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Quiz; music; news	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News; Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	'George & Dixie'; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore; variety,	News; Morning Toast;	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News,	popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Al Perry's Surf Riders
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	News; household talk	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter";	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Mery-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	The Four Clubmen,	"Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Mery-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News.
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum,	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft; music	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	'Chaplain Jim, U. S. A.'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Victory at Home	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Talk; Gaudalaraja Trio
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	"Cheer Up Time"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News Commen'; Orch.	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum,	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports reports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Kaleidoscope	Defense; Farm talks	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks, music	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	U. S. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music; "Styled for You"	Laona Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Don Winton's Ensemble
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody"	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Music; News	"Leatherneck Parade"
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Network program	Guiding Light; drama	"Some Like It Sweet"	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Network program	"Betty Crocker"; sketch	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
3:15	H. Marble, news	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'		Dance Matinee; popular recordings
3:45	Novachord; talk	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game	
4:00	Conrad Nagel; Int.	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"		"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	Memorial Day: From	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Dance Matinee
4:30	Hall of Flags	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news	"Young Widder Brown"		
5:00	"Musical Camera";	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic sketch	
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	Dance Matinee
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports comment; Music	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert,	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Madeleine Carroll; comedy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Olga Coelho, songs,	Grand Central Station	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	News; Orchestra	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45	Orchestra	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"Your War"; drama	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sing Up the News"	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	Drama; Sammy	"Your War"; drama	Graham; orchestra	"Brasil Presents"; music	"Price Control"; records
8:30	Biggs; Glyn Landick; Elmer Davis	Meet Your Navy; orchestra; songs; choir	"Information Please!"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"Songs for Marching Men"; chorus; orch.	The Lyric Theater
8:45					The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	News dramatization	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Block's Orchestra,	News dramatization	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	First Nighter; dram.	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey;	'Double or Nothing';	"Classical Album"
9:45	sketch; G. Simms,	Raymond Clapper	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"How'm I Doin'?";	"Party Line" program	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz,	First Piano Quartet	quiz show; guests	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Jerry Wayne, songs	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of May 29";	Brig. Gen. L. B. Horabey	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Wally Johnson's Orch.	Bunny Berigan's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Master Works of Music	Music You Want	"Dark Fantasy"; mystery	"It's Box Office"; Treasury Dept. Show; guests	Day's End; News
11:45		Music You Want	story		Day's End; News

Owing to conditions aboard, some of these programs may be subject to change.

County Doctors Oppose Plan

More than 300 county medical societies have gone on record against recent proposals of compulsory hospital insurance, John M. Pratt reported while in Boston to address the Massachusetts Medical Society.

As Executive Administrator of the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, Mr. Pratt is furthering medical opposition to the plan. His headquarters are in Chicago.

The hospital insurance project is sponsored by the Social Security Board as an extension of social insurance. It would call for pay roll reductions of one-half of one per cent, falling on both employer and employee and covering the 40,000,000 workers in the social security system, plus their dependents.

The Massachusetts Medical Society took the first official action of any medical society in protest against the plan, Mr. Pratt said.

Its resolution, passed by the Council of the Society on Feb. 4 of this year, declared that "this is the first step in the direction of the complete control of the care of the sick by government," and that "wherever such control has existed the quality of medical care has suffered."

Since then, Mr. Pratt told the Society, other resolutions of opposition have been adopted by medical societies in Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, the Bronx, by the New York City Society, and many other localities.

"It is essential that the public understand what the public has to lose or gain by substituting a political control of medical care for our system of independent medicine," he said.

To this end, the National Physicians' Committee is sending out every week an editorial service to more than 12,000 weekly newspapers, he continued. Mr. Pratt then read to the Society extracts from some of these editorials:

"It has been proposed that the Social Security laws be broadened in order to establish what would amount to a nation-wide system of compulsory sickness insurance."

"This is certainly no time for debating a proposal which would take us a long way toward regimented, Europeanized, politically-dominated medicine."

"A definite campaign is under way to extend the Social Security Act to an extent never intimated when it was passed—and to an extent which would work a revolutionary change in American life."

"This is not the time to debate a measure which would tend to make medical care a definite province of centralized government."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSF, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 5.03 meg., 59.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Songs. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert of Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:40 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 5.03 meg., 59.7 m.

Fund for U. S. Prisoners On Wake Island

Members of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union of Boston, Congress of Industrial Organizations, have voted to give an hour's pay each a month to buy needed supplies for the 1,142 American Federation of Labor workers and 800 United States sailors and marines captured by the Japanese at Wake Island.

The money will be used to provide the men with shaving utensils, books, and recreational facilities, to be distributed in their Japanese prison camp through the International Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

Robert Poirier of Lexington, union president, said: "The adoption of the Wake Island heroes by the Industrial Insurance Agents Union of Boston, will be followed later by similar actions by locals in Lynn, Salem, Fall River, Springfield and other cities in Massachusetts. It is expected that $2,000 a month for the duration will be contributed."

The union's action was described as part of the C. I. O. National War Relief Program of 5,000,000 C. I. O. members.

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Germans on Hunt for Food Supplies

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, May 27 (AP) — Dr. Wilhelm Kleinmann, State Secretary in the Reichministry of Transport, has asked Adolf Hitler to relieve him of his post "owing to reasons of ill health." A Dr. Ganzenmüller has been appointed to replace him, the Berlin Radio said tonight.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's key economic negotiator whose trips have frequently been the herald of German commercial and military penetration, is again busy in the Balkans.

But this time the mission is different. He was heard of last week end in Bucharest, but may have moved elsewhere by now.

This time what he wants is to buy food to relieve the shortages in Germany.

He has gone just at the moment when Dr. Walther Darre's successor, Herbert Backe, was assuring the German people that they won't go hungry next winter because they will get all the food they need—not from the Balkans but from the Ukraine.

Animals From Holland

Whether Dr. Darre's prognostications about the Ukraine will be fulfilled remains to be seen, though there are indications that the Germans are making a big drive to collect farm animals from Holland and elsewhere to send to the Ukraine.

But all information available here points to Dr. Darre's having been 100 per cent right in the implied corollary that great results are not to be expected from the Clodius mission.

Rumania not only had a hard winter, followed by disastrous floods, but also there was a shortage of manpower on the farms owing to so many peasants being on military service. Hungary had floods which lasted an entire month. Bulgaria has a serious shortage of various foodstuffs and anyway isn't able at the best of times to produce much for exports.

Italy Sends Mission

Despite this, the German trade mission no sooner left Sofia after concluding negotiations than the Italian Minister for Trade and Exchange and Currency, Raffaelo Riccardi, arrived at head of an imposing delegation on a similar errand. He obtained the promise of eggs and meat—the latter being one of the commodities which Bulgaria certainly cannot share.

While Rumania is being asked primarily for cereals, secondarily for oil seeds, Hungary has been instructed to concentrate on the latter group, particularly sunflower, flax, castor and soya.

Whether the Rumanian peasant will deliver the goods is another matter, especially as there is a serious bread shortage in the towns, and the people have been warned that the bread ration will shortly be reduced from 300 grams to 250.

Similarly in Hungary foodstuffs are steadily becoming scarcer. The latest stringency reported refers to eggs for which a maximum price has been fixed and dealers have been ordered to register.

Transylvania Issue

Dr. Clodius's visit to Bucharest coincided with Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu's now famous speech at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, at which he said that the Rumanians would "not only wipe out the stains in the East but shadows in the West," thereby indicating the intention of reoccupying areas of Transylvania ceded to Hungary under duress from Germany and Italy.

As another distinguished German, Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, was also present, there is some reason to believe that Premier Antonescu's remarks were deliberately instigated by the Germans with the intention of bringing pressure to bear on Hungary to send more troops to the Russian front. But there is no doubt whatever that Premier Antonescu also faithfully voiced the unshakable determination of the whole Rumanian nation.

Aid From Rumania

Meanwhile all reports agree that Rumania is making by far the largest manpower contribution to Hitler's eastern front. The latest information is that there are probably 10 Rumanian divisions there.

The size of the Hungarian contingent isn't known, but it is probably less than half that of Rumania.

It is believed that no Italian regulars have been sent, but only a comparatively small number of Black Shirts. There are thought to be a few Croats from the Ustachi of Croatia's puppet regime, some Slovaks, no Bulgarians, and, of course, a Spanish blue division as well as a handful of misguided volunteers from occupied countries.

According to the latest technique of German communiqués attention is now always drawn to satellite forces whenever they are engaged. The chief reason is thought to be that this publicity is meant to imbue the German nation with the idea that they have many allies who are bearing if not the brunt of the fighting at any rate some of the losses.

Nazis Say 'Communists' Shot Paris Hotelman

From German Broadcast Recorded By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 28

The manager of a Paris hotel was shot and killed by "two Communists" who accused him of having handed over to the police other members of their underground organization, the Berlin radio said tonight.

One of the assassins was captured, but the other escaped on a bicycle, the Paris dispatch said.

Ely Sees Hope For Early Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Despite Government warnings against overconfidence, Maj. Gen. Hanson Ely, instructor at the War College in Washington, holds possibilities are bright for an early victory for the United Nations.

En route to West Point to see the graduation of his fourth son to attend the United States Military Academy, General Ely declared America was producing airplanes and tanks so much faster than was thought possible and was building such a capable Army that he was bound to be optimistic about the future.

"We are constructing gliders that can land 50 men of an invading force and in a short time we can land an invasion army of 100,000 men," he declared. "I have the highest admiration for General Marshall, and my confidence in the officers under him is based on the fact that none is conceited. Every one of them appreciated fully that he can learn from the enemy. General Arnold, in charge of the Army Air Corps, has profited by careful study of the weapons, mechanics and tactics of both the R. A. F. and the Luftwaffe.

International Affairs Group Gets Grant of Cash

TORONTO, May 28 (CP)—For the next two years the Canadian Institute of International Affairs will receive a $10,000 annual grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York, J. B. Coyne of Winnipeg, President of the Institute, announced.

Arranging Supplies for AEF

Associated Press Radiophoto

U. S. Army Supply Chief in England

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, left, commanding general of the United States Army Service of Supply, walks on a London street near the United States Embassy following his arrival in the British Capital yesterday. The other officer is unidentified. Picture radioed from London to New York.

British Troops Saved India From Peril, Wavell Reports

NEW DELHI, India, May 28 (AP)—The British have withdrawn more than four fifths of their original Burmese Army, leaving Burma to the Japanese and the monsoon, but having saved India from "what might have been a very dangerous situation," Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander for India and Burma, said today.

This retreat, in its final stages, was forced not by Japanese pressure but "was entirely a matter of supply and maintenance," General Wavell said in a statement to the press.

"If we had had a satisfactory road from India into Burma capable of standing up to the monsoon there is no reason why we should not have continued to resist the enemy well forward into Burma once our troops over there had been extricated from what was danger of encirclement in the forward position we held south of Shwebo.

"It is now possible to say that now the main responsibility for any fresh attempt by the Japanese to advance rests with the Indian Eastern Army, who have got their troops disposed and ready on the mountainous border of Assam.

Couldn't Relieve Troops

"We had not been able to complete the supply road, that very difficult mountain road, from India into Burma in time and up to standard to stand the monsoon rains. And so it was not possible to move froward reinforcements or to relieve the troops in Burma with fresh ones.

"We therefore decided to withdraw the Army into India and that army now is back inside the borders of India.

"During the last few days I have seen every unit of it. If you had seen them you would know at once they are not what the Japanese are saying they are—a beaten army—in any way.

"On the contrary, they are in good shape. The great majority are fit and well.

"The retreat was to a certain extent a race against time because if the monsoon had really broken it might have made some roads inside Burma extremely difficult. Actually the troops came out very well.

Had Full Rations

"The picturesque story told by a member of the House of Commons of troops wading through snake-infested waters living on unripe limes is fantastic, as they had full rations all the time.

"These troops had fought an outstandingly good fight for many months, unrelieved, unrested, unreinforced, and they naturally deserve an opportunity to rest and refit.

"I don't think it is placing it too high to say their efforts saved India from what might have been a very dangerous situation. We might have had a threat of direct attack before we were prepared to meet it.

"I cannot give exact figures, but of the troops who went from India to Burma certainly more than four fifths have come back, and what I **think is very satisfactory, too, is** that we evacuated either by air or ground practically all the sick and wounded."

Planetaria Give British Trainees Realistic 'Battle'

LONDON, May 28 (BPS)—The British are using planetaria, similar to the Hayden Planetarium in New York, for the training of a new "maritime regiment" to man sea-going antiaircraft guns and cannon.

Full-sized Heinkels and other enemy planes are projected inside the dome by means of a film and the sound of the aero engines, too. These planes swoop and dive with terrific noise toward the student at the gunsight, looking very realistic in the dim light. They can be projected anywhere in the dome so that planes come swooping from unexpected angles and the gunner has to act quickly and train his sights on the diving plane.

Meanwhile, the trainer is shouting encouragement and keeping his eye on a spot of light on the screen where the sights have to converge to get the plane in a vulnerable spot.

Afterwards, outside, they fire tracer bullets and live ammunition at moving targets.

Planning Officials Elect New Officers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28 (AP)—Philip H. Elwood, chairman of Region Six of the National Resources Planning Board, was elected President of the American Society of Planning officials.

Mr. Elwood is head of the Iowa State College Department of Landscape Architecture.

Other officers chosen include:

Cleveland Rogers, member of the New York City Planning Commission, Vice-President; J. J. Harrison, Chairman of the Arkansas State Planning Board, Abel Wolman, Chairman of the Maryland State Planning Commission, and Baldwin M. Woods, Chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the National Planning Board, Directors.

TWA Reduces Flights To Meet War Needs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28 (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., is inaugurating a wartime schedule, reducing its daily flights from 46 to 24.

The new schedule, resulting from the transfer of additional transport planes to the Army under President Roosevelt's recent order on commercial airlines, will temporarily suspend service between Boulder City, Nev., and Phoenix, Ariz., and between St. Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Five daily flights between Los Angeles and New York will be maintained. All sleeper service will be suspended since planes of that type were among those turned over to the Army.

Land Says Steel Still Is Bottleneck

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Insufficient production of steel plates still is delaying America's shipbuilding program, but the deficit rapidly is being overcome, Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, declared here May 26.

Addressing the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of which he is President, the Admiral said the nation's shipbuilding program is on schedule but: "Steel and more steel is what we need. Every bit of steel plate is needed solely for the war program. At present, they are turning out 900,000 tons of plate a month and we could use, 1,250,000 tons."

No Peace-Table Place For Axis Leaders

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York declared last night that the United Nations "must let them (the Axis countries) know that we'll not be at any peace conference with Hitler or Mussolini or the Mikado," and that "there will be no peace conference until those three are executed or in captivity."

He told a conference of Canadian and United States mayors that some of the mistakes that followed the last war would not be repeated.

"We've got to do a job this time," he said amid aplause.

Browder Release to Affect Canada?

By Eaton Maxwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 28—The recent release of the Communist Earl Browder from imprisonment in the United States may lead to pressure on the Government of Canada by remnants of the outlawed Communist Party to have the status of Communists and the Party revised in the opinion of Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Browder's release comes at a time when a special committee of the House of Commons is about to convene to examine the Defense of Canada regulations, under which the Minister of Justice exercises his power to intern Communists as well as others, whose arrest and commitment he deems necessary for the security of the State. The Minister declined to forecast any change in Government policy as to either the Communist Party or generally to the extraordinary powers over personal liberty now delegated to him.

However, should the House Committee recommend re-establishing the legality of the Communist Party and limiting the Minister of Justice's powers to intern, Mr. St. Laurent says, the recommendations will receive careful consideration both from the Cabinet and from Parliament.

No "Fundamental Rights"

In reviewing the problem of personal freedom during war with this reporter, Mr. St. Laurent emphasized that since war is an "abnormal condition," the measures required must also be abnormal. The Canadian Constitution does not have any doctrine of "fundamental rights," or a "due process" clause, to limit the extent of absolute executive power over persons and property. The only limits on the power of Canada's Federal Parliament are the limits imposed in the allocation of powers to the Dominion and to the provinces under the British North America Act. But in wartime this allocation virtually "goes by the board."

By virtue of this doctrine of "emergency" power, the Parliament of the Dominion, through the War Measures Act, has delegated an almost unlimited field of legislative authority to the Government—that is, to the Executive. And this Executive, acting through the Governor-in-Council (which for all practical purposes, means the Cabinet and the War Committee of the Cabinet, has delegated, in turn, extraordinary authority over the person, property and business life of all the Canadian people to Ministers, to boards and to committees.

It is under this general power to delegate that the Defense of Canada regulations were passed and include the absolute authority of the Minister of Justice to intern as he may decide. There is no appeal from his final decision.

Mr. St. Laurent's view is that the internment of people who are or may be a danger to the State is a "political and administrative problem" rather than a judicial one and the accepted notions that govern the administration of justice simply cannot operate here.

Such internees, according to the Minister, are put away, almost always, not for what they have done, but for what they might do if allowed to be free. In the regular administration of justice this is not done for arrests and trials are the result of acts that already have taken place.

Parliament the 'Check'

The real check, said Mr. St. Laurent, on the Minister having such power to interne is Parliament, to whom the Minister must report each month while it is in session, disclosing the number of persons interned and other matters. The Minister is required also to disclose to the House the number of instances in which he has rejected the advice of a three-man advisory committee, which now operates under the regulations to give hearings to internees appealing from internment orders.

These committees are chairmaned by a Superior Court Judge and they see the greater part of the police dossiers upon which the Minister based his order. Now, if he turns down any recommendations made by these committees, Parliament gets to know about it and the Minister must defend that exercise of his absolute discretion.

The Minister disclosed that as of May, 1942, 1,209 persons had been interned under the regulation governing his power. Of these 516 had been released up to that date. Under the regulation governing the detention and interment of enemy aliens, because of their alien status, 57 had been interned since the beginning of the war, of which number 20 are now free.

Under a regulation dealing further with enemy aliens who do not submit to the conditions under which enemy aliens may be at large, 447 were interned, 89 now having been released. Since Mr. St. Laurent's coming into office he has acted in accordance with the recommendations of the advisory committees in every case referred to them.

For spreading reports or making statements likely to cause disaffection in the armed forces, prejudice recruiting and discipline, or prejudice the safety of the State or the efficient prosecution of the war, the Defense of Canada Regulations provide for a trial in which the regular judicial process operates. Moreover, since the provinces by Canada's Constitution have been given control over the local administration of justice, these prosecutions are initiated by the provincial authorities, although they are based upon advice given by the Department of Justice. It is doubtful whether more than 300 or 400 of such prosecutions have been undertaken in all of Canada since the war began.

Work of 'Mounties'

The political aspects of the war made it necessary to examine the propaganda activities of many foreign language and foreign-born groups, particularly in western Canada. That examination, largely carried on by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has resulted in the outlawing of 34 organizations.

It is illegal to be a member of any of these associations to attend their meetings, to speak publicly on their behalf, to distribute any of their literature.

On the other hand, it is not generally realized that while the Minister of National War Service has broad powers to prevent the publication of materials prejudicial in any way to the war effort, no formal body of censorship rules have been promulgated in Canada.

Under a Director of Censorship a Press Censor advises the working press of Canada on broad policy and tries to have them refrain from publishing anything which, from a military or propaganda standpoint would be deemed undesirable. Once a newspaper flouts the advice of the Press Censor, however, it becomes liable to suppression or to prosecution. About 17 journals of various kinds in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, have been suppressed by the Government since the beginning of the war.

The Director of Censorship also tries to co-ordinate the censorship of cable and telegraph communications and postal censorship. At the same time, Customs officials exercise some authority over all incoming magazines and newspapers, many of which have been suspended from Canadian circulation by Customs regulations.

Radio engages in a considerable degree of self-censorship since the Canadian network, the CBC, is a publicly-owned institution, whose policies largely are set by the Government.

To Take Action

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, announced to the House of Commons yesterday that he will take action against René Chaloult, a member of the Quebec Legislature, under the Defense of Canada Regulations as a result of a speech made by the provincial legislator in Montreal on May 19.

Search for Egyptian Relics Goes On With War Near

Wide World-Associated Press

CAIRO—Heedless of the war raging on their doorstep, men are digging excitedly in the desert sand not far from Cairo. And they aren't digging trenches, either.

They are archeologists, and in recent weeks they have reported several important finds.

These researchers feel that the work they are doing is of lasting value. Even with the war, accounts of the diggings have been front-page news.

The latest excavations have been taking place at Sakarra, location of the famous step pyramid and site on the one-time Capital City, Memphis. Every week end the place is invaded by khaki-clad sightseers from Cairo.

Here a few weeks ago the Egyptian archeologist Dr. Achmed Badawai, discovered the nineteenth dynasty tomb of one of the Governors of Memphis. Later the sarcophagus itself was opened and what must once have been a richly decorated silver gilt coffin was found, together with more than 300 mortuary statues and fragments of rare iron weapons.

Evidence of Thievery

There was evidence, however, that thieves had rifled the tomb. Such thieving, done back in antiquity, is the bane of Egyptologists.

The most important clues discovered may lead to the unearthing of the tomb of the diety Aphis.

In the course of the same excavations a few weeks previously the tomb of young Prince Shishenk of the twenty-second dynasty was unearthed. Wall reliefs were discovered depicting the Prince making sacrifices to the dieties. Inscribed on one of the offering tables was the name of King Nikkaw, who planned a Red Sea-Mediterranean canal thousands of years before Ferdinand De Lesseps.

Another more ancient tomb dating to the 7th dynasty was found recently in the Sakarra region by the Egyptian Egyptologist, Prof. Zaky Saad. More than 5,000 years old, this tomb was opened from the bottom of a 60-foot Persian well.

It was in a state of fine preservation and much is hoped for when the large basalt sarcophagus is opened, because it is believed that grave robbers have not made a previous visit.

Research at Pyramids

While this field work continues, Indianapolis-born Prof. George Reisner, who has made a life work of his excavations in the Giza Pyramids region, is rounding off his researches. It will take the work of generations of Egyptologists to explore fully this vast necropolis.

Apart from the three great pyramids of the Kings, there are seven Queens' pyramids, 150 mastabas of the tombs of other Monarchs, the official cemetery of the ancient Egyptian royal children, court officials and others, to all of which have been added mastabas of crude brick dating from the Siatic, Persian, Ptolemaic, Greco-Roman and Roman epochs.

A Harvard graduate, Professor Reisner began his work in this region in 1903 when the University of California's expedition, financed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, was intrusted with clearing one third of the historical treasure heap. Later he also began work in another region west of the Great Pyramid of Cheops. Now, in advanced years, he is completing his records, to aid those who will carry on what he has begun.

Not entirely oblivious of the distracting influences about him, Professor Reisner humorously boasted shortly after war came to the Middle East that he had the finest air-raid shelters in Egypt—a suite of rooms in one of the tombs.

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War on the Home Front: Plant Manpower 'Frozen'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Buckling down to the battle of production, the nation's defense industries were helped today by Government "freezing" of workers in their plants, but at the same time the Senate refused them indemnities for profits lost on account of the war.

The manpower-freezing move, marking the first time in American history that the Government has told men where they should work, will be accomplished through a ruling that hiring of skilled workers in critical areas shall be done only through the United States Employment Service.

The drastic action, ordered by Paul V. McNutt, is designed to put an end to "job-pirating," or one company's hiring away the employees of another. Job-pirating, Mr. McNutt reported, has become a disrupting factor to the war effort in certain critical industries, including airplane manufacture.

Pirating not only interferes with full production, but also tends to drive wages higher, thus sabotaging the Government's efforts at wage stabilization.

Compulsion Possible

Industrial compliance with the Government's job-freezing plan will be voluntary for the present, but Mr. McNutt has warned several times that if the Government cannot accomplish effective manpower distribution, it may have to use compulsion eventually.

The Manpower Commission, at its meeting Wednesday, also made plans for the publication within the next 10 days of a list of essential industries, to be used by Selective Service officials in determining occupational deferments from the draft.

While industry thus was getting good news from one quarter of the Capital, the Senate was balking at accepting the Office of Price Administration's industrial subsidy program, indemnifying whole trades against losses resulting from wartime price ceilings.

The bill carries a total of $6,000,000,000 in additional borrowing authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation to subsidize businesses caught in a "squeeze" between price ceilings and rising costs.

When he heard of the Senate's reluctance to pass the subsidy bill, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes warned that "if something isn't done to save the independent oil companies, we will end this war with a gigantic monopoly in oil."

Coal Industry Cited

The authority was sought by the Administration in order to maintain distribution of certain commodities where costs might rise too high to permit a profit under ceiling prices. For example, lack of barges is making it necessary to transport large amounts of coal into New England by rail at a cost much higher than formerly, so that under ceiling prices, unless relief is provided, dealers will be forced to absorb the higher cost, as would manufacturers depending upon coal for power in competition with industries in other regions.

Under the proposed authority, the Government would pay the difference in transportation cost, thereby spreading the increase over the entire nation instead of a single section.

Despite the fact that the subsidy program is modeled after British and Canadian practices, a large bloc in the Senate objected to taxing the "little fellow" to pay subsidies to such big enterprises as the petroleum industry.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana protested the proposal as a "prelude to government ownership of industry."

Ickes' Plea for Subsidies

Mr. Ickes has recommended subsidies for the petroleum industry, which, he says, cannot go on bearing losses of sunken tankers, war-risk insurance, and curtailed consumption without raising its prices higher to the consumer than it is allowed to do under the price ceilings.

Other senators argued that the OPA already has authority under the Emergency Price Control Act to carry out the subsidy program.

In the end, the Senate separated the bill in two parts, sending the subsidy provision back to the Banking and Currency Committee and the increased RFC borrowing authorization to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature.

In the meantime, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee took under consideration another concession to industry in the form of a bill to suspend the antitrust laws where necessary to speed war production.

Midshipmen Training Offered College Men

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The Bureau of Naval Personnel has authorized enlistment of 10,000 additional college juniors and seniors and college graduates for reserve midshipmen training. At the same time, restrictions were modified to permit, for the first time, enlistment of qualified college graduates who are married.

Age limits are 19 to 28. Successful applicants are enlisted as apprentice seamen, Class V-7, U. S. Naval Reserve. After a month's indoctrination at Notre Dame University, they become reserve midshipmen and then undergo three months' training at Northwestern University, Columbia University, or on the U. S. S. Prairie State, receiving ship at New York, upon completion of which they are commissioned Ensigns in the Naval Reserve.

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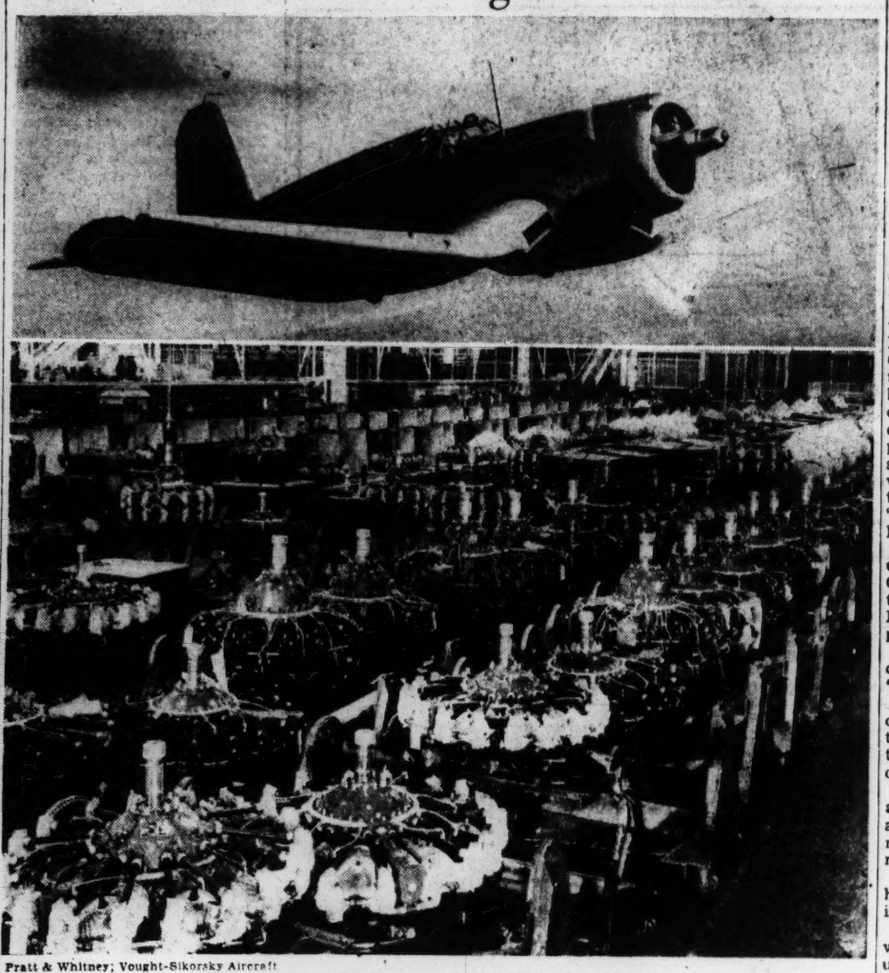

Pratt & Whitney; Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft

America Meets the Demand for Warplane Engines

Top: With a maximum speed of more than 400 miles an hour and outstanding in its performance at high altitudes, the Vought-Sikorsky "Corsair," United States Navy fighter, is powered with a Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine and Hamilton Standard hydromatic propeller. Bottom: A group of Pratt & Whitney engines on the packing line ready to be shipped out. The larger engines are Twin Wasps, the smaller ones are Wasps and Wasp Juniors.

Plane Engine Output Surges Toward Goal

Continued from Page 1

which soon called for increased capacity and advanced the money for a large addition to the plant. Nine months later when the French addition was in full production, the British came through was an order necessitating another large factory. In June, 1940, the United States, frightened by the fall of France, needed engines for fighters, trainers and bombers. Up went another addition, to be followed by still another in January of 1941.

Optimistic Outlook

This one plant has already attained a production rate far in excess of that of the whole country two years ago. But listen to this. Pratt and Whitney officials expect to increase the output at East Hartford at least 50 per cent in the next 12 months through increased efficiency, a better flow of materials and greater skill on the part of employees.

In addition, Pratt and Whitney engines are now being mass-produced by the Cord Motor Company and by Buick, Chevrolet, and Nash-Kelvinator. The Continental Engine Company and the Jacobs Engine Company are also under license to produce one or more of the four main types of Pratt and Whitney power jobs.

As a final touch, it has just been disclosed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri that the Government will build an $85,000,000 plant in Kansas City, Mo., for the production of 2,000-horsepower Pratt and Whitneys for the United States Navy.

One of the greatest achievements in this program of co-operation between the aircraft engine builders and the automobile concerns being converted to the production of Pratt and Whitneys is the fact that each of the many thousands of parts, built with an accuracy that is unheard of in automobile building, are interchangeable.

Achievement in Ohio

Out in what was an open Ohio field two years ago is the giant plant of Pratt & Whitney's largest rival in the construction of air cooled engines, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Referred to by Wright people as the "world's largest factory for the mass production of aircraft engines," this plant near Cincinnati is another breath-taking example of America's success in putting what was once a hand tailored industry on a mass output basis.

Out of this shop, according to Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, rolled the engines which powered the North American B-25 bombers which strewed their bombs on Tokyo and the Philippines. The interior of the plant seems to be one endless vista of brand new machine tools over which move miles of conveyer lines laden with polished cylinder heads, barrels, gears, crankcase sections, cams and many other of the nearly 9,000 parts going into the famous "Cyclone" engine.

One of the most impressive sights is a long line of vertical turret lathes each able to machine simultaneously from six to eight barrels to within five-millionths of an inch of absolute perfection. Another machine, believed to be the largest in the airplane engine industry, combined 71 distinct operations and equals the production of 39 old type machines. It drills, bores, reams and taps.

50,000 Inspections

And do America's pilots get good engines in the planes? After a seven-hour "green" test run on special machinery the "Cyclone" is torn down, inspected, reassembled and run for another five hours. During its stay in the plant each "Cyclone" is subjected to 50,000 individual inspections.

Like the Pratt & Whitneys, thousands upon thousands of Wright engines have been built and are now powering United States planes. Another important source of the "Cyclones" is the Wright plant in Paterson, N. J.

Radically different from the air-cooled radial engines and still looked upon by friends of the latter as something of an upstart is the liquid-cooled, in-line engine, the American model of which is built by the Allison Division of General Motors in Indianapolis. A long, sleek engine which purrs under the force of more than 1,000 horsepower, the Allison engine is the powerhouse for many famous aerial battlers.

Allisons started rolling out of the plant in quantity in May, 1940, and shipments rose month by month until the present production peak was reached. Allison-powered fighters, in service here and in such distant spots as Russia, now number in the thousands. Additional expansion is not unlikely.

Powerful Anti-Freeze

Since the Allison engine must operate in intense cold and at high speed, it was immediately apparent that something more than ordinary anti-freeze or alcohol was needed. The result was an Allison designed coolant using glycol which pumps six times as fast as water and necessitated a radiator only one third the size of a water coolant unit.

Between June, 1939, and December, 1941, the number of workers increased 30 times. This large working force is indicative of the work which must go into high performance airplane engines, since only 20 per cent of the Allison engine parts have to be machined at Allison, the rest being made by subcontractors.

Like the Pratt & Whitney and the Wright, the Allison engine is moving up in power and it is assumed that next year the United States may have a liquid-cooled engine in production which would match the famous Napier Sabre engine, which is rated at 2,000 horsepower.

Less Favoritism

Most aviation men are becoming less inclined to laud one type of American engine while blasting another. For a long time the Air Corps showed its predilection for the Allison liquid-cooled job, although today the Boeing Flying Fortress and the Consolidated B-24, as well as the New Republic P-47 or Thunderbolt, are all powered with air-cooled engines. These are considered tops so far as bombers and fighters go.

At the present time it seems possible to generate more power with the air-cooled engines, while the liquid-cooled model lends itself to more aerodynamic design. The Air Corps has settled down to the task of improving both types and the aircraft industry has set about manufacturing all of them that America and its allies need.

Since even the best of engines can't operate without propellers, it's only fitting that Pratt and Whitney's next-door neighbor in the Hartford area should be the Hamilton Standard Propeller Division of the same company, United Aircraft Corporation.

Far and away the leading producer of propellers, Hamilton Standard is one very good reason why the propeller shortage, which last year threatened to handicap aircraft production seriously, was finally beaten. By December of last year, propeller production here had surpassed the mark originally set for this month.

Second Air Force Memo to Axis: Doolittle Raiders Just a Sample

SPOKANE, Wash., May 28 (AP)—For the discomfort of the enemy—Berlin, Rome, Tokyo—Maj. Gen. Robert Olds asserted today the personnel of the Doolittle mission which bombed Japan was "just an advance sample" of what all the thousands of bomber crews being developed in the United States will be able to do.

"Units graduating from the Second Air Force," he said—General Olds never refers to bomber work as of pilots, or gunners or individuals, but of units and teams—"will be trained in their routine procedure so that any given entire squadron can be given a mission to bomb Tokyo, Berlin or Rome and do just as good a job as the advance group of select volunteers under General Doolittle did."

General Olds, who took command of the Second Air Force only 12 days ago, has completed detailed inspection of the world's most far-flung advanced bomber training organization and made his statements in an interview regarding the inspection

Two other points were stressed:

1. Trained pilots and crews will be ready to handle all the bombers it is possible to produce.
2. It takes time to build an air force, and there is no substitute.

Aircraft of the Second Air Force are being flown day and night, bombs are being dropped and machine guns fired the clock around; navigators are learning in all kinds of weather and under all conditions to get their missions over their targets and then safely back home.

"The long range bombers coming off the American assembly lines now are built with the precision of a watch," said General Olds. "We expect, and demand, that they be handled with the same precision, in every respect."

Belmont Park Faces Closing By CD Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., May 28—Belmont Park, fashionable rendezvous for racing enthusiasts in the New York metropolitan area, faced the possibility today that its entire activities would be halted unless some adequate protection against air raids was provided.

With eight more racing days on the Belmont spring calendar, Col. Edward C. O. Thomas, Nassau County Director of Civilian Protection, said investigation undertaken by his aides indicated that track officials had grossly misrepresented to him the park's state of preparedness against raids and enemy sabotage, and warned that he would take action unless the track's proprietors were able to "rebut" by Monday the charges levied against the plant.

Colonel Thomas' warning was contained in a letter to Marshall Cassidy, jockey club steward at the track and co-ordinator of the Belmont Park sector of civilian protection, yesterday.

"If reports are substantially correct," Colonel Thomas wrote, "the following are evident:

"That the report of the work done at Belmont Park submitted to me just prior to the opening of the track is in many respects false or deliberately misleading.

"That medical facilities to meet any form of emergency conditions are virtually non-existent, both in respect to personnel and equipment.

"That air raid protection for human life, animals and property is grossly inadequate.

"That alleged air raid wardens wearing arm bands are untrained, unauthorized and are directly violating the New York State War Emergency Act and the Federal law.

"That Belmont Park has failed to live up to its commitments made at numerous past conferences that all employees would be trained; that all ushers would be qualified air raid wardens; that sufficient fire equipment would always be on hand to protect the grandstand and stables; that two large casualty stations would be fully equipped for emergencies with nurses, stretcher bearers and medical assistants; that money was no object to insure public protection during the racing season."

In reply Mr. Cassidy said he had been under the impression that the park was doing all it could for the protection of its patrons, but admitted that the defense program had not been completed because, he said, there had not been time to train all the civilian defense aids. He said more than 250 park employees were receiving training and a class of instructors had been graduated.

Provinces' Control Of Liquor to Stay

OTTAWA, May 28 (CP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley told the House of Commons that the Dominion Government has no present intention of entering the field of regulation of liquor sales now controlled by the provinces.

Mr. Ilsley said liquor laws were essentially a provincial matter and that he had nothing in mind which might be done by the Dominion.

The Minister gave his answer during debate in Committee on Second Reading of a bill to empower agreements between the Dominion and the provinces by which the provinces are vacating the income and corporation taxes fields in return for Federal grants for the war's duration.

Landis and Edison Join Princeton Advisory Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27—James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense and Princeton graduate, and Charles Edison, Governor of New Jersey, are among 15 appointees to the Advisory Council of the Department of Politics of Princeton University announced by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President, in a move to bring to the campus "the counsel of persons outside the University who have special interest and knowledge in the field of government."

Other appointees include Allen W. Dulles, New York lawyer; Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of The New York Times; Lowell Thomas, radio commentator and formerly Princeton instructor; Miss Freda Utley, lecturer; John Dickenson, Assistant United States Attorney-General; Dr. Charles Browne, New Jersey Assemblyman; Dr. Tyler Dennett, former President of Williams College, and Chester I. Barnard, President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company.

Stimulate Progress

The Politics Department Advisory Council was appointed pursuant to the University's plan to set up such bodies "to criticize, encourage, and stimulate the educational, scientific, and scholarly work" of the various departments at Princeton. Formulation of the program has been a co-operative project of the Board of Trustees, the faculty, and alumni.

Members of the councils are Princeton alumni and others not connected with the University who are specialists in their respective fields. Some University divisions, among them engineering, geology, an dthe library have on their own initiative organized advisory groups in the past. The present program is a result, according to Dr. Dodds, of a feeling that the concept of these ancillary groups should be extended to all fields.

The trustees have appointed nearly 300 persons to 28 advisory councils, to date, among them Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner in chemistry, to the Chemistry Council; Simeon Strunsky to the Classics Council, James V. Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to the economics body, and Walter Lippmann to the divisional program of the humanities.

Important Step

Dr. Dodds said the councils, in their development of alert collegiate scrutiny of the problems facing the world, were "one of the most important steps taken in many years."

Prof. William S. Carpenter, College head of the Politics Council, said a major purpose was to place Princeton Politics Department graduates in positions for which their training had equipped them. He added that the committee might not meet as a body in the near future because of the press of war duties of many members.

Women Urged to Lead In Racial Tolerance

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night urged women to take the lead in elimination of racial prejudices.

Speaking at Muhlenberg College's bicentennial celebration, at which she was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"We must face a change in our attitude toward other races of the world. That requires of women particularly eradication of prejudices. We can no longer slight other people in word or deed. Women can set that standard."

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Belgium's Underground Press Fights Valiantly Against Nazis

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When, two years ago today, the Germans occupied Belgium, they believed that their task would be easier than it was in the first World War.

In 1940, a tremendous propaganda offensive had prepared their conquest—an offensive which had done much toward weakening the resistance of the country. The Nazis counted upon the help of agents, such as the Rexist leader, Léon Degrelle, or of pro-Fascist intellectuals like Henri de Man.

In the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium, where the radical wing of the Flemish nationalists had turned openly fascist, pro-Nazi sympathies were at their peak.

And yet, in Belgium as in other supressed countries, the well-laid plan of conquest has utterly failed. The ruthlessness of German methods has done much to destroy almost any previously existing pro-German sympathies. Moreover, the conqueror has been forever unable to break the backbone of two great intellectual institutions: The universities and the Roman Catholic Church.

A few days after the completion of the military conquest, the propaganda machine set to work. Some leading Belgian newspapers were liquidated, and were from now on published by pro-Nazi editors.

Big Drop in Circulation

"Le Soir," of Brussels, formerly one of Belgium's outstanding papers, is an example. Its circulation, however, dropped from over 1,000,000 copies to 270,000. Backed by German money, Paul Collin, well-known Belgium journalist, founded a new paper *Le Nouveau Journal* which now has a circulation of 43,000 copies. This Belgian Quisling is aided by some other Nazi-paid writers like Robert Poulet, Pierre Hubertmont, an ex-Socialist, and Raymond de Becker.

Other pro-Nazi papers, published in French, are *Le Pays Réel*, mouthpiece of the Rexist Party, *Voila*, the Rexist weekly, *Cassandra*, another weekly, and *Le Travail*, organ of the collaborationist syndicalists. The occupation troops read a German language paper *Die Brusseler Zeitung*.

While among the French-speaking Belgians only second-rate intellectuals agreed to work for Germany, two Flemish writers of reputation have become ardent advocates of the Nazi cause. Cyriel Verschaeve, Roman Catholic priest and romantic poet, accepted a seat on the Nazi-sponsored Cultural Board. As did Filip de Pillecijn outstanding amongst younger Flemish poets.

The attitude of Felix Timmerman, famous Flemish writer, remains ambiguous. Some important papers, published in Flemish, are today at Germany's disposal. But their influence on public opinion, like their circulation, has decreased steadily.

Underground Papers

The impact of the Nazi-controlled Belgian press is greatly outbalanced by the numerous underground papers which are published regularly and distributed widely. Despite ruthless persecution, these papers continue to flood the country.

The former Belgian Minister, Arthur Wauters, recently estimated the number of these underground publications at 50, adding that some hundred thousand copies were in circulation. The famous underground paper, published bilingually in French and Flemish, as La libre Belgique or Vrig Belgia, which so worried the Imperial German government during the first world war, has been resurrected. Some editors and printers have been arrested, some shot, but the papers continue to be published under new direction. Nazi spokesmen in Belgium have openly acknowledged their total failure to stop what they call "this insiduous propaganda."

The resistance of the Belgian people has been greatly strengthened by the uncompromising attitude of the Roman Catholic Church. The Belgian clergy remained faithful to the tradition of its great leader at the time of the first German occupation, Cardinal Mercier.

Monsignor van Roey, Cardinal-Archbishop of Mechlin, recently sent out a pastoral letter to be read in all churches. In this letter, the Cardinal called upon all Belgians to remain faithful to their country, proud of its past and confident of its future.

The Cardinal ordered all priests to refuse mass to Belgian National Socialists who were killed aiding the Nazis on the Russian front. Members of Belgian fascist parties are not admitted to church when in uniform, or when adorned with party badges.

The Bishop of Bruges and the Rector of the Roman Catholic University of Louvain forbade their staff and their students to attend Rexist or Flemish nationalist meetings or to read the pro-Nazi press. The lower clergy, less hampered by diplomatic considerations, preaches resistance openly and from the pulpit and condemns Belgian fascists as outright traitors.

The Nazis' attempts to use the Belgian universities for propaganda purposes have proved a total faiure. In accordance with their policy, divide and conquer, the Nazis tried to play upon the linguistic differences.

By transforming the bi-lingual university of Brussels into a Flemish-speaking institute, the Nazis tried to win over the Flemish intellectuals. Some pro-Nazi Flemish scholars were presented as candidates for chairs.

Brussels University teachers, however, flatly refused to recognize these German-sponsored professors and the college, Belgium's largest institute of learning, had to be closed. Dozens of college teachers were arrested and dispatched to concentration camps. But the German university commissar was unable to organize new courses. The Students went to Louvain and Ghent.

Nor did the majority of students fall in line with German policy, and it is only recently, that the head of the Flemish National Socialist student organization complained bitterly of the fact that the majority of students were entirely opposed to fascist propaganda and that they did not seem to have realized the "tremendous events of the day."

After the final liquidation of the Nazis in Europe, when Belgium will once more be free, the minds of this small and courageous nation will prove as little infected with fascism as those of any people in Europe.

Canadian Geologists To Hunt Ores and Oil

OTTAWA, May 28 (CP)—The Mines and Resources Department announced it has assigned 28 geological parties to undertake field work this year in Canada, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Seventeen will examine and search for deposits of the ores of tungsten, chromite, manganese, fluor spar, mica, graphite and other minerals. Most of the other parties, the Department said, will map structures in search for oil, principally in Alberta.

One party will operate in Yukon, two in the Northwest Territories, nine in British Columbia, four in Alberta, one in Manitoba, eight in Ontario and Quebec, one in New Brunswick and two in Nova Scotia.

Swiss School Fuel Short

Schools in Switzerland are being closed intermittently because of scarcity of heating materials, according to the Department of Commerce.

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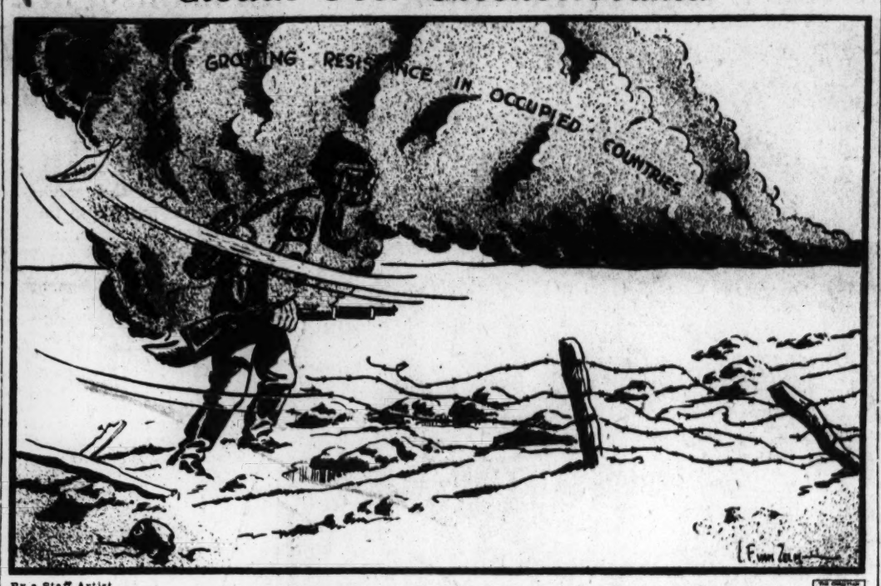

By a Staff Artist

A Cartoonist Looks at the Latest Signs of Unrest in the Occupied Areas

With the attempt to assassinate Reinhard Heydrich in Prague, the resistance in the Nazi-occupied zones again flairs into major prominence. On Page 1 a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor cables from London on the reasons behind the attack on the deputy Gestapo chief who was serving as the "protector of Bohemia and Moravia." Efforts to bring the Czech areas into the administration of the Reich itself and to conscript Czechs for Nazi labor service are believed to be behind the outbreak.

Arbitration on India Urged By Head of Princely State

BOMBAY, May 28 (AP)—The Maharaja of Indore appealed to President Roosevelt in an open letter today for joint American, Chinese, and Russian arbitration in the autonomy dispute between India and Britain.

[Indian leaders rejected last March a proposal advanced by the British Cabinet through Sir Stafford Cripps for postwar dominion status in return for increased support of the British war effort. Sir Stafford said upon his return to London, however, that "nothing but good" would result from the consultations.]

Pledging himself "without question to abide by any decision," the Maharaja proposed that the United States, China, and Russia send two representatives each to India to study the problem and advance a solution.

The ruler of one of India's most important States, he described himself as "by the accident of birth a ruling Prince," but "an internationalist and a democrat by conviction."

His wife is the former Miss Marguerite Lawler of Fargo, N. D. She is now in New York.

Axis Prospects in Libya: Speedy Victory or Defeat

Continued from Page 1

infantry division, one Italian armored division and six Italian infantry divisions, but this is largely paper strength, since the Italians are mostly second-line troops low in morale whose unreliability under fire is notorious. German morale, too, is reported at low ebb.

The immediate future will show whether they can achieve their objective or find themselves thrust back to Bengasi or beyond.

The thrust began when the Axis Air Force suddenly renewed operations in the forward area on the night of May 26 after two months of inactivity. From 10 p. m. until well past sunrise Wednesday morning enemy craft cruised constantly overhead bombing machine-gun nests, armored car parks, and encampments. Several times we watched twin-engined bombers with running lights swoop low, spraying the ground with luminous tracer bullets that sent us scurrying into the trenches.

In a leisurely methodical search for targets, they circled back and forth in the moonlight which they supplemented by scores of parachute flares. These sinister lights hung overhead completely lighting up the desert landscape and the narrow, glistening ribbon of tarred road. Having located the targets, they power-dived, sometimes shutting off their motors. We could hear the whistling of the air as they swooped downward. As near as one could judge, they came in small formations, but no sooner had one lot found a target, dropped bombs, and turned homeward than we heard the approaching hum of a new group. Even after the moon set, they continued making the night hideous with flares and bombs and kept on in the early daylight.

Spectacular Finale

The most spectacular item of the whole program was reserved for Wednesday morning about seven o'clock. Hearing the roar of approaching fighter planes, I rushed out of our tent fully expecting that our boys had come to chase them off. About 25 Axis fighters, flying with throttles wide open, swooped over the brow of a hill and flew straight at us a few hundred feet above our machine guns. As I ducked into a trench, I heard bullets whistle past my ear.

Several bullets ricocheted and, their momentum spent, rolled to a stop outside of our tent. Just then a squadron of Kittyhawks appeared hot on their trail and a few seconds later all disappeared over the sea. The enemy fighters had passed so low we could distinguish clearly the insignia and numerals on the planes. They were all Italian Macchi 202S.

Rommel's Drive

The sudden Axis offensive eastward in the Libyan Desert has driven within 15 miles of the key British defensive stronghold of Tobruk despite being repulsed at both flanks, dispatches from Cairo disclosed.

This indicated an advance of about 30 miles past the British forward defense line, which stretched between Bir Hacheim and Ain el Gazala.

A Royal Air Force communiqué told the depth of these thrusts by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German-Italian tanks. It said the British fliers bombed the enemy armored forces throughout Wednesday in the El Adem and Bir Hacheim areas.

El Adem is 15 miles south of Tobruk; Bir Hacheim 30 miles southwest.

An authoritative British statement was issued later stating that the enemy's presence in the El Adem area was not of great significance and did not mean a "break through," since in the nature of desert fighting there was no defense line in the usual sense.

Four Axis Columns:

An earlier British Army communiqué said the Axis attacks were in four main columns, and that one directly before Bir Hacheim and another south of Ain el Gazala, which is 30 miles west of Tobruk, had been repulsed with heavy casualties.

Between these extremities, two other Axis columns were being heavily engaged with results as yet undetermined, the Army communiqué said.

The RAF announcement placed these forces even deeper than the Army had intimated, but said the all-day bombings had wrecked many transport vehicles. RAF planes also ranged widely in smashing attacks on airdromes and bases behind the enemy lines and in fighting off Axis air attacks shot down 12 enemy planes while losing four.

The main German-Italian thrust apparently was aiming directly toward Tobruk, which the British have held against all vicissitudes since their first offensive into Libya in the winter of 1940-41.

An informed source in London said no real offensive can be mounted in the desert unless the attacking force held both Bengasi and Tobruk.

Tanks Range Desert:

The battles, which began with the sudden Axis advance late Tuesday night, were being fought over a wide area as the tanks of both sides ranged the desert wastes like warships at sea.

Overhead, the RAF intercepted Axis air raids on British ground forces and continuously attacked enemy transport.

London quarters, noting no mention of infantry, predicted that Marshal Rommel soon would be forced to use all his armored forces, if he has not already done so. These include one Italian and three German divisions. He also has four Italian motorized infantry divisions.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported from Lisbon, Portugal, that there had been a steady flow of Germans into French North Africa, especially Morocco, where the Vichy Government was said to have issued more than 2,000 entry visas to Germans within three months.

Tass said that word reaching Lisbon from North Africa indicated that the number of Germans already in Morocco exceeded 5,000, and that the Gestapo was active there and in Tunisia and Algiers.

As the Axis offensive began, oddly, with the approach of the desert hot season, the reaction of British soldiers manning the tanks and gun emplacements was "let 'em come."

Nazis Retreat

The Germans are being forced to give ground in both the Izyum-Barvenkova and Kharkov sectors, Moscow dispatches declared, indicating that the initiative on both those major battlefields of the Ukraine was firmly in the hands of the Red Army.

Front-line dispatches said the Germans, blocked in their offensive in the Izyum-Barvankova area, were trying to dig in on new defense lines but that constant heavy pressure from the counter-attacking Russians was forcing them to fall back.

From their own freshly fortified lines before Kharkov, the Russians said they were pushing forward. They battled fiercely overnight against German tank and infantry forces in both sectors and reported that before Kharkov one three-day battle had burned or otherwise knocked out 46 German tanks.

Russian accounts said the Germans had resorted to ruses in which some of their tanks flew red banners and displayed red stars and some of their troops wore Red Army uniforms.

There also were several "psychological attacks," in which the Germans charged the Russian lines, firing wildly and shouting at the tops of their voices.

In one such case they tried the stunt three times, but finally fell back, leaving 1,000 "psychologists" on the field, the Russians said.

The Red Army unit which broke this assault was credited with having repulsed 11 counter-attacks and then developed its own offensive in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector.

The German High Command, meantime, claimed that the "battle of encirclement" south of Kharkov had resulted in an outstanding victory for Germany and its Allies.

A total of 165,000 Soviet prisoners have been taken in the struggle and Russian attacks aimed at relieving encircled Red forces have failed completely, a communiqué said.

Kinhwa Siege

The Chinese declined to confirm Japanese reports that Kinhwa, provisional Capital of Chekiang Province, had fallen, but they acknowledged that the city was in grave peril, with Japanese forces pressing close on the south, southeast, west, and northwest.

Meanwhile, Chinese forces near the Yunnan-Burma border, seeking to destroy Japanese units thrusting through China's back door, were reported to have encircled Japanese-occupied Lungling, Burma Road town west of the Salween River.

This was the main fruit of a series of co-ordinated Chinese assaults launched May 23 along the whole Western Yunnan Front.

Part of that series was what Central News called "annihilating attacks" in the Tengchung area, some 40 miles northwest of Lungling, where "staggering losses" were reported inflicted on the invaders. Chinese attacking west of Tengchung also were reported to have made progress.

U. S. Fliers Praised:

Crack units of the Chinese Air Force and members of the American Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers) bombed and machine-gunned the Japanese in Yunnan during the co-ordinated assaults. On May 25, it was disclosed, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed the Volunteer Group, congratulating its fliers on their "remarkable achievements."

The possible widening of active operations on the Chinese Eastern Front was indicated in dispatches which said 30,000 to 40,000 Japanese troops were massed at Nanchang, Japanese-occupied Capital of Kiangsi Province, inland from Chekiang.

From the Nanchang area, the Japanese might attempt a new thrust west toward Changsha, or a pincer movement to the east in support of operations in Chekiang Province.

In New Delhi, India, Gen. Harold R. G. Alexander issued a special order of the day saying, "My command of the (British Imperial) armed forces in Burma has come to an end with the withdrawal of the Army from that country.

"Our task has been carried out with little or no air support," he said. "The struggle has been hard and critical."

Bulk of Army Safe:

In a press statement, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in Chief for India and Burma, said that more than four fifths of the troops which went from India for the defense of Burma had returned. Their numbers were not disclosed.

He added that supply and maintenance difficulties, not Japanese pressure, forced General Alexander to withdraw.

While General Alexander was issuing his statement, Japanese scouting parties were reported to be testing British Indian defenses in the northeast.

Japan's Air Loss

At least 200 Japanese aircraft have been reported officially shot down, destroyed on the ground, or damaged by Allied planes in the Southwest Pacific war theater in the six weeks since Gen. Douglas MacArthur took command, a review of 41 communiqués issued from his headquarters disclosed today.

Bulletins have accounted specifically for a total of 194 enemy planes knocked out of action. The destruction of many more has been implied in communiqués.

While the communiqués have not always been specific with regard to Allied losses, these generally have been described as "slight" or "negligible."

Wednesday, headquarters said, Allied interceptors attacked a squadron of 15 Japanese Zeros which attempted to strafe the airdrome at Port Moresby, New Guinea, shooting down one and damaging six. One Allied plane was lost.

The Japanese returned to the attack again at night, "but without effect," the communiqué said.

At Sea

A Brazilian Air Force plane was credited by a high Brazilian source in Rio de Janeiro with the dive-bombing destruction of an Axis submarine five days ago off the northeast coast of Brazil after a summons for assistance from United States fliers.

"The plane is Brazilian and was piloted by a Brazilian crew," said the informant, whose country is not at war with the Axis but has had seven ships torpedoed in the U-boat campaign and all but one lost.

The submarine, he said, was first sighted last Saturday afternoon by United States fliers, identified as Lieut. Harry Schwane and Sergeant J. G. Yates, they attacked and simultaneously called for assistance from land-based Brazilian planes. Three Brazilian planes joined in the assault.

One of the three sighting the submarine, power-dived and loosed its entire bomb load on the target. At the controls was Capt. Oswaldo Pamplona Pinto.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the United States destroyer Blakeley had reached safety at St. Lucia, British West Indies, after coming safely through an attack by a wolf pack of axis submarines which precipitated a naval battle. The Blakeley had been damaged by a torpedo in an earlier submarine attack off Martinique Monday. Details of the battle, other than the Blakeley's escape, have not been disclosed. It was indicated, however, that one or more German submarines had been destroyed by United States planes.

Ship Appropriations Speeded in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo. From Japanese Broadcasts, May 28

The Government's shipbuilding program and necessary appropriation bills were passed unanimously today by the House of Representatives and sent on to the House of Peers, where early approval is considered certain.

[Parliament was called into special session to vote the shipbuilding program, presumably made necessary by losses in the Pacific war zone. Earlier dispatches via Berlin set the amount at 400,000,000 yen, about $100,000,000.]

Curtin to Tojo: 'We Play to a Finish'

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, May 28

Prime Minister John Curtin said today: "In Australia we play our test matches (cricket) to a finish" when asked for comment on Japanese Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's warning that Australia must reconsider its attitude "or suffer the consequences."

Nehru Sets Goal of World Unification

By C. V. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Peace Aims Feature of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—That India's place in the world of tomorrow depends on who makes that world was recognized by Jawaharlal Nehru in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. Moreover, Mr. Nehru made clear his views that national independence would be only a half-measure unless accompanied by international co-operation "of the closest kind." Though he was one of those Indian leaders whose position made impossible any agreement with Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Nehru pointed out that this did not mean that India was in any sense impartial as to the outcome of the war.

"We said we would not embarrass in any way the British war effort against invasion, and at the same time called upon our people to meet any invaders with Mr. Gandhi's method of nonco-operation and to embarrass them in every way. We had no other alternative except to submit, and that we're not prepared to do on any account."

For India, as for the rest of the world, Mr. Nehru said, much depends on the outcome of the war. From his statement it was clear that in the event of a United Nations victory he could foresee a more important role for his country than any it has played in the past, but he warned that in his opinion the war must be fought as a people's war.

"This war can only be won as a people's war and for the good of the people and their freedom.

Full Freedom Demanded

"The future that is envisaged should be clearly specified. It must be one of full freedom for each nation, and self-determination, subject only to the necessities of international co-operation. Freedom must mean both political and economic. There must, further, be clear enunciation of racial equality, politically, and with regard to full opportunities for individual and national growth."

Of the outlook for the post-war world he said: "I feel that mere national independence is not enough without international co-operation of the closest kind.

"It is difficult to define this and much will, of course, depend on the outcome of this war. Co-operation should not be based on the exploitation of defeated nations by victor nations, because that itself would lay the seeds of future wars. It cannot, indeed, be based on any exploitation of a nation or group.

"Ultimately it must be founded on some kind of world planning of economic and other resources, so as to raise the standards of people all over the world. In this way, poverty and unemployment should be eliminated and some of the most important causes of war removed. There is enough in the world in the way of material resources and scientific and technical ability for successful planning of this type, and it is a tragedy that this is not taken advantage of, for the good of all mankind."

Support for Federation

Asked what form of government he envisaged for India in the new postwar order, Mr. Nehru said, "A great country like India is likely to be a federation, and I would agree to having the largest measure of autonomy given to each federal unit.

"This would also go a long way to solve the problem of minorities as such minorities are concentrated in certain territorial areas. They would thus have freedom to function as they choose, subject to certain all-India functions which must vest in the federal authorities.

"Within a larger federal unit like a province, I would also encourage smaller autonomous cultural units, as has been done in the Soviet Union. The point is that the greatest opportunities should be given to individual and group for self-development.

"I should, personally, welcome larger international federations which India could join. In particular, I think the fate of India and China should be more closely linked in the future."

Relief From Domination

To the question, What could be done now? Mr. Nehru replied, "The position is now much more difficult and Indian public opinion has hardened. It can only be won over by a recognition of India's independence and self-determination. If this is done, the question of minorities is left to that self-determination and I am sure it can be solved. But if independence itself is denied on that basis, then the deadlock is complete.

"The whole question is not just a military one, but a psychological one, of how to win over vast masses of Asia to a certain course. These masses, whether in India or elsewhere, have been so long under European domination that only complete relief from it can give them the sensation of freedom, and rouse their enthusiasm.

"If the Allied nations continue to talk in terms of the British Empire or the Dutch Empire or any other empire, they will merely irritate the people in Asia.

"Apart from general objectives and ideals, practical politics require a strong and decisive line on this subject, which is likely to result in a great change of opinion among these Asiatic masses. It is not a question of legal formulas but of a straightforward approach to the people."

Gandhi's Plan Shaken By Peril of Invasion

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, May 28

Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the leaders in the All-India Congress, traveled to Wardha to visit Mohandas K. Gandhi as evidence accumulated that Mr. Gandhi was having trouble imposing his policy of non-violent non-co-operation on Indians faced with a Japanese invasion.

In a brief stop here, Mr. Nehru said the Congress Party never had accepted Mr. Gandhi's policy fully in dealing with the threat of a foreign invasion.

"The non-violent non-co-operation policy was devised to oppose English rulers," Mr. Nehru said. He added that Mr. Gandhi's conviction that it was "a good weapon for meeting an invader was not shared by many Congress leaders."

Gallant Battle of St. Nazaire Told in Eyewitness Account

Continued from Page 1

grateful since we had to pass within 100 yards or so of this boat to get out again.

Crew Rushed to Rescue

Astern I saw one of the most gallant actions I have ever witnessed. One motorlaunch was hit amidships and burst into flames.

Another torpedo boat turned round and although the blazing launch was right under heavy fire from the guns on the mole, only a cable-length away, it came alongside and staying there for what seemed to us an age of time took off every member of the crew of blazing launch, including all casualties.

This torpedo boat also torpedoed one enemy warship which I believe was destroyed, and its crew certainly put up one of the best shows any little boat has done in this war. That's the way the rest of us feel.

We were wearing off down the estuary trying by alternations of speed and course, to out-fox the heavy coastal guns which the Germans had now late in the day brought into action. We had one or two near misses which did a bit of damage but we went safely out into the docks. We passed close to some German torpedo boats.

Destroyers in Action

Later we saw our own destroyers go into action half a mile astern and as we knew the numbers in the engagement were five to two against our destroyers we had a few anxious moments when in the daylight we saw two warships steaming swiftly up behind us. But they were ours and we felt very relieved.

The Germans chased us some of the way back, but didn't seem inclined to risk another action with our destroyers because they sheered off each time they came close.

Perhaps it was just for the look of the thing that they tagged along. A Beaufort fighter of the Royal Air Force gallantly crashed into a German Heinkel that had been coming in to bomb us, and although we had the "Jerries" in ones or twos around all day, and a few bombs were spattered about us, we did them far more damage than they even looked like doing to us. Three were shot down for certain.

Well, here we are back again and I feel I would like to say this on behalf of all the officers who had an invitation to the party at St. Nazaire. Our boys were simply magnificent even though many of them had never before in this war or anywhere else seen a shot fired in anger. They'll laugh at me for saying this, but they are true descendants of the boys who fought with Drake.

Swiss Coal Rationed

Coal is being rationed in Switzerland at the rate of 35 per cent of normal consumption, the Department of Commerce says.

Survey Shows Wide Gaps in City-Farm Pay

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farm wages are going up these days, but when you compare them with factory pay or railroad wages, for example, you find you are speaking two different languages.

Take a bulletin just published giving statistics on wages for hired help on the farm in Wisconsin. A study was made in this important agricultural state by the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture to show what is happening to rural pay rolls there:

It discloses that farm wages have considerably more than doubled since the low point of the depression. In fact, they have climbed to a 20-year peak for the month of April, when the survey was made. And still they appear low in contrast to the pay which the skilled worker in a defense industry brings home.

Average monthly wage rates for hired farm labor in Wisconsin this April were $49.25 with board and $68 without board. In 1933, low point of the depression, hired men in Wisconsin averaged $15.25 a month with board and $25.25 without.

A skilled factory employee making his $65 or $75 a week with overtime would think the Wisconsin farm hand's $68 a month pretty slim. Conversely, many a farmer looks with amazement at the city wage and wonders how any man can be worth all that.

Different Living Costs

There are of course great differences in the city and rural ways of life, as has often been pointed out. Living expenses in a crowded defense area are vastly higher than those of the man working in the country. As a matter of fact, the relatively small deduction for the hired man's meals on the farm shows the difference in living costs.

In 1940, the average day wage for farm labor without meals for the United States as a whole was $1.59. The average with meals was $1.36. That meant that farmers put a valuation of 23 cents a day on meals furnished, if the figures tell the whole story. Nowadays 23 cents doesn't buy much of a breakfast at the city lunch counter. Certainly it doesn't buy a good old-fashioned farm breakfast with bacon and eggs and pancakes and such. And so it goes all down the line.

But the fact stands that even today's relatively high farm wages are not high enough to stop the pouring out of rural manpower to defense industries. A boy or man must love the open-air life of the plowed acres if he is to be satisfied with Wisconsin's average of $49.25 and board. Apparently there just aren't enough persons who do feel such attachment to farm life to resist the call of industry, for we hear of farm labor shortages on all sides, despite the comparatively high pay.

There are limits to what farmers can afford to pay for hired labor if they are to get a living for themselves off their farms. Those limits apparently are being reached now.

It's no wonder that farmers are inclined to favor a ceiling on industrial wages. They watch their costs of transportation and supplies ascend due to rising costs of city labor, and they can't see why the workers on the railroad and in factories need so much to live on.

The National Grange Monthly, publication of the oldest of the major farm organizations, recently published a list of the average earnings of different classes of railway employees. Here was the yard fireman, lowest paid of all, getting $196 a month, and the freight engineer at the top of the list getting $389. No wonder freight rates on my wheat and corn are high, says the farmer. The editor of this magazine wrote this headline over the report of wage scales:

"Read This Wage Scale of Railway Workers," and the subhead was as follows: "Many a farmer will long for such a monthly pay envelope with no investment."

The railway employee could probably write an editorial answering this statement. That's where the two languages come in. But it's not hard to understand why the farmer thinks that something should be done to put moorings on wages if there are to be ceilings on prices of farm commodities.

Employment Shift in Arizona To Place Big Call on Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona now has 175,000 workers in civilian industry, 20,000 in war industries, 8,000 men in the armed services—a total of 203,000.

Next year, Arizona is to have 125,000 in civilian industry, 85,000 in war industry, 20,000 in the armed forces, a total of 230,000.

In 1944, Arizona is to have 90,000 in civilian industry, 120,000 in war industry, 40,000 in the armed services, a total of 250,000.

This is the official Federal plan for "employment shift" as far as Arizona is concerned. The figures were first publicly disclosed when L. D. Klemmedson, State Supervisor of vocational education, returned from the annual regional vocational education conference at Cheyenne.

Mr. Klemmedson called the agricultural teachers from 35 Arizona schools together at Tempe, and plans were laid for helping the farm families of Arizona adjust themselves to the coming strain.

It was pointed out that if the workers in civilian industry, which includes agriculture, are to drop from 175,000 in 1942 to 90,000 in 1944, the labor problem on farms is going to be much more stringent in the future than it is today.

Another point made was that the projected two-year increase of 47,000 in the total number engaged in industry or armed service, can not all come from boys finishing school. Part of that expansion must be met by putting women to work. "Women are going to be employed to an extent we never dreamed of in Arizona," declared Mr. Klemmedson.

"One of the main jobs of the agricultural teacher," he continued, "is to show farm people how they can do without things and still meet their 'Food for Victory' goals."

To that end a number of new "Food for Victory" courses of 20 hours' instruction are now being organized. For the present these will be principally in various phases of poultry, dairy, cotton and hay production. Sometimes the vocational agriculture teacher of the local high school will instruct these evening classes; sometimes an outside instructor will be employed.

This is an extension of the program known as "OSY"—for out-of-school youth. For that program Congress last year appropriated $15,000,000 and now that appropriation has been renewed for 1942-43. Arizona was allotted $81,000, which is being increased by $15,000 to carry on until July 1.

Builders of N. J. Race Track Try to Beat WPB Deadline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., May 28—In nearby Delaware Township about 500 workmen are laboring day and night to complete a $1,500,000 race track before June 6, the deadline the War Production Board has fixed for halting all construction on race tracks, stadia, ball parks and other public amusements costing more than $5,000.

Eugene Mori, a Vineland, N. J. businessman, who is President of the Garden State Racing Association believes his group will get under the wire. Since the issuance of the WPB order May 28, Mr. Mori's contractors have hired additional workmen in a determined effort to give New Jersey its first big-time race track in 50 years. They've got all stables built, all their steel in place and they are speeding up grandstand and clubhouse finishing touches, leaving grading and filling in of the track itself until after June 6.

The WPB is but one of numerous obstacles the racing promoters have had to hurdle. They have several behind them, and in front of them are still such worries as the rationing of gasoline, tires and transportation. But at the end of the rainbow is a pot of gold—the tremendous pay rolls in the Philadelphia-Camden defense industries.

Dog Racing Attempt

Conditions at the old Gloucester track a half century ago left racing an outlaw in New Jersey until about seven years ago, when the politicians jammed through the Legislature at a special election a law permitting dog racing. After several months of operation, the dog tracks closed down when the courts discovered a flaw in the pari-mutuel section of the new law.

Then in 939 they tried it again. A referendum was held, statewide, without local option. It carried by a vote of 457,255 to 301,128. Of this 156,127 majority, Mayor Frank Hague's Hudson County provided the margin of 132,501.

Twelve of the State's 21 counties voted against it. Camden was one of these; 24,577 voted "no" and 23,481 voted "yes." With such "yes" counties as Hudson, Burlington, and the resort counties of Atlantic and Monmouth clamoring for a track, the State Racing Commission gave the first track to Camden, a county which did not want it.

In Rural Township

Delaware township residents voted for the track 736 to 466, but it is a sparsley settled rural municipality. However, the track is within a few miles of the residential sections of such well-to-do suburbs as Haddonfield, Collingswood, Merchantville and Haddon Township.

The Federal Housing Administration sent investigators here to ascertain whether any mills which had turned down defense projects had sold steel to the track's backers group. The agents found new steel, unmarked. The War Production Board investigated next. It reported the track had not violated any priorities requirements. Its agents found that the steel was old, having come from a demolition of a New York elevated railroad.

Now the opposition has taken a novel turn. The Rev. Carl McIntyre of Collingswood last night led 500 of his parishioners in the rain. Every day of rain, he hopes, would bring the June 6 deadline that much nearer with completion of the track that much farther away. And if Mr. McIntyre is scanning the skies anxiously today—so is Mr. Mori.

Army Saving Rubber and "Gas"

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The Army said today it had adopted a series of economies designed to conserve rubber and gasoline.

Rubber has been eliminated entirely from most Army equipment, and reclaimed rubber has replaced crude in tires to the limit consistent with safety. To reduce the number of tire sizes required, wheels have been standardized.

Standing orders announced by the War Department are: Pool the use of motor transportation; use animal-drawn vehicles wherever possible; eliminate unnecessary trips; insist on utilizing maximum pay load; maintain power plants properly tuned up, wheels aligned, keep brakes adjusted and tires properly inflated; prevent idling motors; forbid transportation of military personnel to or from homes.

Except for armored force units and replacement training centers, Army vehicles operating in gasoline rationing areas will get gasoline on a basis comparable to the B-2 ration card issued to civilians, the Army said, and the Army maneuvers will be affected also, with rail replacing motor transportation whenever practicable.

The Army has embarked on a large-scale program of recapping and retreading tires, and synthetic resins now substitute for rubber in Army raincoats.

Girl Heroine of Java Sea Battle Insisted on Rescue of Her 'Daddy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—A tow-haired little girl, with stiff starched skirts and a red hair ribbon, stood in the midst of a throbbing factory where the huge wing and tail surfaces for Uncle Sam's fighting airplanes are being turned out, and gazed wide eyed at the busy men and women on the production line.

One after another of the figures in overalls and slacks, toiling at the machines and bending over the draughting boards, turned to wave a cheery hand at the young girl.

"H'lo, Mary Ann," they called

Mary Ann Mayers, heroine of one of the most dramatic sea episodes of the present war, waved back and grinned.

"Please make lots of planes to help the soldiers and sailors who helped me get away from the Japs," she sang at them in a clear childish treble. Before the day at Goodyear Aircraft Corporation was over, the little "mascot," as she has been dubbed, daughter of W. W. Mayers, former Goodyear Orient Company Manager in Singapore, had visited every department in the huge plant.

Mary Ann was escaping from the Battle of Singapore with her parents when the great adventure of the sea rescue came. They were on a vessel on the shell-raked Java Sea—with Japanese planes everywhere above them. Suddenly one shell hit the boat squarely, and splinters struck Mary Ann's daddy, injuring him severely. One bomb splinter also penetrated the little girl's hand.

For some time, the father and mother and child, with other passengers, clung to bits of wreckage as they floated in the water. Then men in lifeboats which had been launched lifted the mother and child over the side. Mary Ann saw her father left behind in the water because of the inexorable law of "women and children first" and the boats already overcrowded with survivors.

The child immediately turned and began to climb out of the boat again. "I'm going to stay with my Daddy," she said. "Please, please turn around and get him, too."

The boat crew saw the anguish in the child's face knew she meant what she said, and didn't have the heart to refuse her. They pulled Mr. Mayers aboard, too.

Heirlooms

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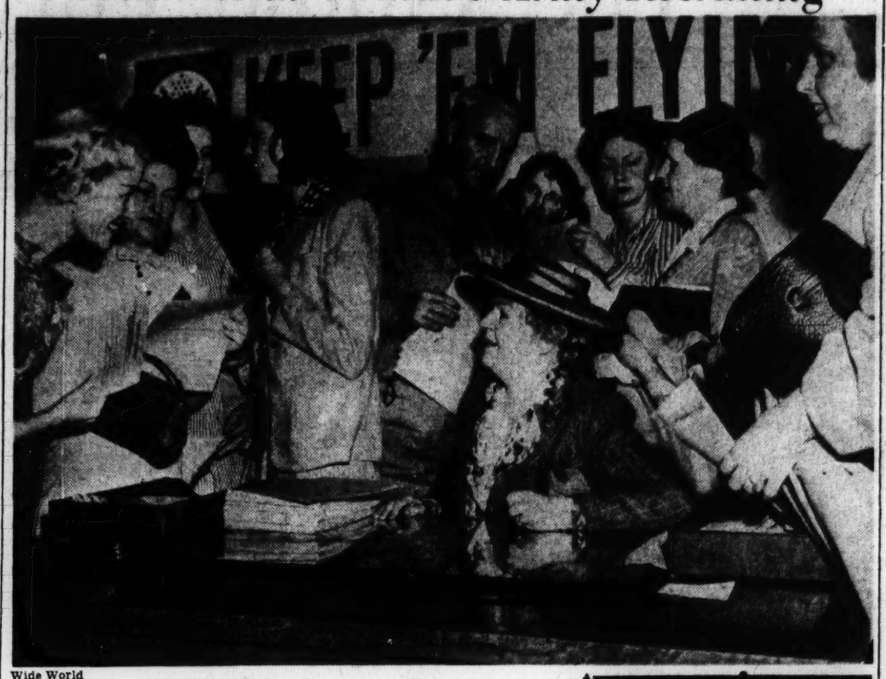
Idaho State Employees To Work in Beet Fields

BOISE, Idaho, May 28 (AP)—Idaho State employees—white collar workers, highway maintenance crews and any others who will volunteer—will work in the State's 74,000 acres of beet fields next week to avert a threatened crop loss.

Gov. Chase A. Clark has granted temporary vacations to all State employers who will volunteer for the work from June 1 through June 5. In addition, Work Projects Administration projects will be suspended in the beet growing areas.

Incidents in Women's Army Recruiting



Wide World

WAAC Sponsor in Greeting

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, who sponsored the bill creating the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, as she visited Army recruiting headquarters in Washington to answer questions from the throngs of applicants as Capt. Frank S. Sloan hands out applications for officer training in the newly organized Women's Army.

13,500 WAAC Recruits Enroll

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Army officials are going to have a big job when it comes to selecting the 450 women who will be assigned to the first officers training school for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—the first day of recruiting enrolled upwards of 13,558 candidates.

Applications will be accepted until June 4.

The incomplete and unofficial compilation made by the Associated Press included estimated and actual enrollments and covered practically the entire country although figures were refused by Army officials in some States.

Throughout the nation, women stood in line yesterday at Army recruiting offices to sign up for possible inclusion in the group to go to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, about July 15. There were more than 450 applicants here, some 2,000 in California, and 1,800 in Pennsylvania.

Auxiliary Corps which is scheduled to move in July 15.

First occupants will be trainees for officer personnel of the WAAC, but the Fort later will be used also for a training camp for auxiliaries (enlisted personnel).

Present barracks already are being renovated and the new structures will include additional barracks, classrooms, mess halls, a service club, a post exchange, recreation building, chapel, and a new hospital unit.

Major Baustian declined to estimate the cost of the improvements.

He 'Tells' Them

DENVER, Colo, May 28 (AP)—Col. Thomas N. Gimperling, Army recruiting officer, didn't "pull his punches."

This is what he told 100 women who applied yesterday to join the Army's new feminine corps' officers training school:

"The corps will tolerate no petulance or capricious feminine temperament . . . you just won't be able to get mad and quit . . . if you're not one of the small number selected for officer training, don't get peeved and withdraw . . . this isn't going to be a tea party . . . return your qualifications within nine days—and nine days means just that and I don't want the mails bringing them in on the 10th day."

WAAC's Are Coming!

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 28 (AP)—The WAAC's are coming and the Army is going to "doll up" venerable Fort Des Moines in their honor.

Plans were announced by Maj. A. A. Baustian for the construction of 100 new semi-permanent buildings and the reconditioning of 20 others to house the Women's Army

WPB Sets Alcohol Quotas

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The War Production Board has decided to allocate 200,000,000 gallons of alcohol derived from grain in 1943 to the production of butadiene for synthetic rubber, a WPB spokesman said today.

The program for conversion of beverage distilleries calls for the stoppage of 90 per cent of the nation's output of beverage whiskeys and other hard liquors by the end of this year, the spokesman said. Several years' supply of whiskey is now on hand.

The industrial alcohol program currently calls for the use of 136,000,000 bushels of grain in 1943. Present emphasis is on corn, "but a large increase in the use of wheat for alcohol production is being arranged," it was announced.

The goal for alcohol production for next year is now 540,000,000 gallons, with 240,000,000 gallons to come from beverage distilleries.

H. F. Wilke, Vice-President and Production Manager of the Joseph B. Seagram Distilleries told a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee that conversion of all stills to the production of high-proof alcohol from grain would permit a production of 657,000,000 gallons next year.

In the Senate, Senator Theodore Bilbo (D) of Mississippi asserted he believed a nation-wide campaign of reclaiming scrap rubber would go a long way toward solving what he described as the "mythical" rubber shortage. Reading from a letter from Elliott E. Simpson, New York Rubber dealer, Senator Bilbo said he was convinced 10,000,000 tons of scrap could be gathered.

Akron Women Ready to Do Part As Civilian Air Patrol Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Up with the birds every Sunday morning and into their neat khaki-colored gabardine uniforms, are nearly a dozen women of Akron—members of the first women's unit in this section of the Civilian Air Patrol.

Out to the airport where they may be asked to don "tin hats" and stand guard over targets on the wind-swept field as pilots swoop low in bombing practice, or to man telephones in the control tower or switchboards, and make out flight manifests for pilots taking off, go the band of women.

Each woman in the outfit has had flying time herself or is in some vital way connected with Akron's aviation picture.

Each has taken the regulation First Aid training and each has learned to drill in regulation Army formation under the direction of National Guard officers stationed at Akron Armory.

Members of the Akron women's unit, C.A.P., include two young society women both of whom are licensed pilots, two mothers of families who learned to fly some years ago, two former Civilian Pilot Training pilots, both students at Akron area universities, the President of the Akron chapter of the National Aeronautics Association, an airport secretary, the avition editor of the Akron Beacon Journal, and the wife of an airport manager, who is herself a pilot.

The subject of a suitable uniform for a group which is still young as far as the entire nation is concerned, and which has established no precedent in uniforms, caused much disussion.

It was finally voted to have them made of the same material as the men's Army uniforms, with regulation Army caps, Army belts, neckties and low-heeled shoes. The new Civilian Air Patrol insignia of a three-bladed propeller is worn on sleeve and on cap buttons.

'Quins' ' Pigtails Cut; Very Chic, They Say

CALLANDER, Ontario, May 28 (AP)—The Dionne quintuplets surrended braided pigtals to celebrate their eighth birthday today, and they agreed that their new bobbed hair-dos were "tres chic."

The fact these five French-Canadian sisters emphasized their approval in French rather than English was perhaps symbolical of another adjustment in their lives.

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, who attended them, offered his resignation last February. Dr. J. I. Joyal has taken over the work.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario said Dr. Dafoe stepped out "because his position has been made impossible by reason of the fact the children (bilingual) are not allowed to speak English."

Mr. and Mrs. Olivia Dionne, the parents, arranged the hair-dressing yesterday as a surprise gift. The girls were summoned in turn from the nine-room nursery to the Staff House.

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600 rooms with bath from $2.50

Manipulated Rubber Shortage Alleged by New York Dealer

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Elliot E. Simpson, New York independent rubber dealer, told a House committee today that a "false rubber shortage" had been brought about "by the giant rubber monopolies for their own post-war protection."

He accused Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, United States Rubber Company, B. F. Goodrich, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and General Tire and Rubber Company of constituting "an economic octopus which has a stranglehold on the American people's rubber needs" and of "crushing the life out of six or seven hundred competitors."

Asserting "some officials in the Government are the unwitting tools of the giant rubber monopolies," Mr. Simpson said the large companies had more business than they could handle while independent competitors "are rapidly going out of business."

He put in the record a list of approximately 50 names of men he said are or were connected with the large companies and now hold "key Government positions formulating rubber policies." Among them was Arthur Newhall, rubber co-ordinator for the War Production Board.

Government estimates that there are 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of scrap rubber available, Mr. Simpson said, are "an insult to the intelligence of anyone who knows anything about rubber." Instead, he claimed, "there are millions and millions of tons" of it which could be used for tires and other civilian needs, with the crude rubber being used for war purposes.

On the Senate side of the Capitol, Clarence R. Bitting, President of the United States Sugar Corporation, testified that a Government official advised his company against proceeding with plans for production of synthetic rubber on the ground that the oil companies had the synthetic rubber program "in the bag."

Mr. Biting appeared before a Senate Agriculture subcommittee investigating possible uses of farm products for manufacture of alcohol and synthetic rubber.

He named Stanley Crossland, an official of the Rubber Reserve Corporation, as the man who had made the statement to Josiah Ferris of the sugar corporation during a conference last February.

Senators Object

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Nine senators, organizing to fight expansion of gasoline-rationing areas, voted today to ask Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chieftain, to conduct a public hearing before any move is made to order nation-wide curtailment of motor fuel sales.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, who acted as leader of the group, said he and Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma would lay the request for a hearing before Mr. Nelson, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Associated Press

Indian Applicant

Laughing Eyes, Creek Indian, wore full tribal regalia as she applied in New York yesterday for enlistment in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She said she was a graduate of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10.15 a. m. Service at 10.45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7.30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.) 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4.30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6.45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4.45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc 25.4m).

A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

June 8:

4.45 p. m., E. W. T. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

7.45 p. m., E. W. T. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada (except West Coast), 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

11.45 p. m., E. W. T. For Australia and New Zealand, Far East, United States and Canada (West Coast), 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 3 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

Murray Out of U. M. W. Post

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—John L. Lewis today ousted Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, from his $18,000 a year job as vice-president of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis, president of the miners, declared the vice-presidency vacant, and was upheld by the U. M. W. Executive Board by a vote of 17 to 1.

Mr. Lewis then named John O'Leary, Pittsburgh, to Mr. Murray's place.

A U. M. W. spokesman explained that under the Union's constitution Mr. Murray, in effect, vacated his office when he accepted the salaried leadership of the Steel Workers' Union.

Martin Wagner, representing district 50 of the U. M. W., cast the lone vote against ousting Mr. Murray.

The union spokesman emphasized that the ouster action did not result from any charge against Mr. Murray. He said Mr. Lewis interpreted the constitution to mean that Mr. Murray had relinquished his post in all except name when he accepted the paying leadership of the Steel Workers.

District 50 of the U. M. W. presented a resolution before the union's policy committee yesterday accusing the C. I. O. leadership of sabotage and treason to labor. Mr. Murray angrily denounced the resolution as "indecent" and walked out of the meeting.

The C. I. O. head did not attend today's session.

The miners' spokesman said the action ousting Mr. Murray was the only possible course open to Mr. Lewis or the Executive Committee and added that the action "transcended any personal relationship or long association."

C. I. O. Asked to Join Anglo-Soviet Drive

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—A proposal that the American labor movement join the Anglo-Soviet co-operative relationship in the interest of the war effort will be laid before the Congress of Industrial Organizations executive board next week.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, talked with Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, who submitted a similar proposal last week to the American Federation of Labor executive council. There was considerable speculation at that time whether the C. I. O. would be invited to join. The A. F. of L., it was understood, voted a qualified acceptance which has been transmitted to labor leaders in Great Britain.

Ohio Schools Provide Help on the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Patriotic school boys and girls are rallying this summer to help out in the eastern Ohio labor shortage and help in the food problems.

About 400 boys and girls from 14 to 18 already have signed up in Mahoning County to work on farms during their summer vacations to help meet the acute farm labor shortage.

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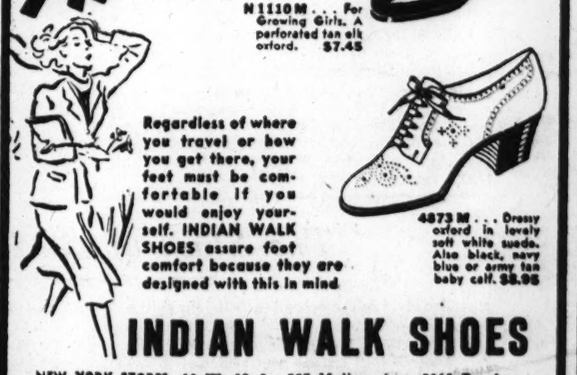

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The Home Forum

An Unpublished Novel By Thomas Hardy

IN MY EARLY 'TEENS, I was taken by my uncle, Grant Allen, who lived hard by at Dorking, to visit George Meredith at Box Hill. So impressed was I by his appearance and his talk, and by the respect with which Grant Allen treated him, that I went home determined to drop anything that I was then reading, or had planned to read, and start on whichever of Mr. Meredith's novels should be selected for me. "Evan Harrington" was chosen, but I was bidden to put it aside for a year or two; assured that, if I began it at once, I should neither enjoy nor understand it.

My guide spoke truth. Soon after, I came across in one of the comic annuals a strip drawing, as it would now be called, showing how "a Man wrestled with George Meredith and was Thrown," the work of Bernard Partridge—today "Punch's" chief cartoonist—who pictured his subject struggling hard to comprehend a new Meredith, tying himself up into all sorts of mental and physical knots.

Nevertheless, my own conviction is that George Meredith is not nearly as hard to read as used to be supposed in the time when people were a great deal more concerned with his work than they are now. He has declined in popular favor, alas! But he will come back; and, in the meantime, I have remained his ardent admirer.

* * *

George Meredith is the young man's novelist, the novelist of the crescent days of life. I used to feel that, with a knapsack on my back, a Meredith I had not yet read in my pocket, and the rugged hills of Saxon Switzerland or the forest-clad slopes of Bohemia to walk through, I had all the joy the world could give as my portion.

Thomas Hardy meant less to me, but I count it as a great thing to have known him, to have entertained him—together with that other Wessex hero, Redvers Buller, whom he had wished to meet—at my house. And who, you may ask, was Redvers Buller? Sir Redvers Buller, a British general, who became unstuck (if I may use a word of very English slang) in the Boer war; but who, successful or unfortunate, was always the idol of the British Tommy, for he had the reputation of looking after his men and their creature comforts as zealously as he looked after his own.

* * *

Dickens and Thackeray; Hardy and Meredith. The more modern couple had never the popular success of those idols, the authors respectively of "David Copperfield" and "Vanity Fair," but they achieved great literary reputations. Both were poets as well as story-tellers; and, if "Love in the Valley" is less read and quoted than it was, and so has not greatly helped to keep the torch alight for Meredith, "The Dynasts" is, for obvious reasons, more read and quoted today than it has ever been. Edmund Blunden's new book about its author is one of the chief signs of a great Hardy revival. But the enthusiasm of Mr. Blunden's critics is qualified. Thus a recent reviewer writes of Hardy's admirers being distressed by the novelist's "stilted English and what looks like a desire to show off his knowledge."—a sentence which reminds me of A. E. Housman's reference to Hardy's "dreadful vocabulary." But the author of "A Shropshire Lad" dealt as faithfully with Meredith: "a galvanized corpse," he styled him, ". . . for he has been dead twenty years." Housman wrote that in 1903.

* * *

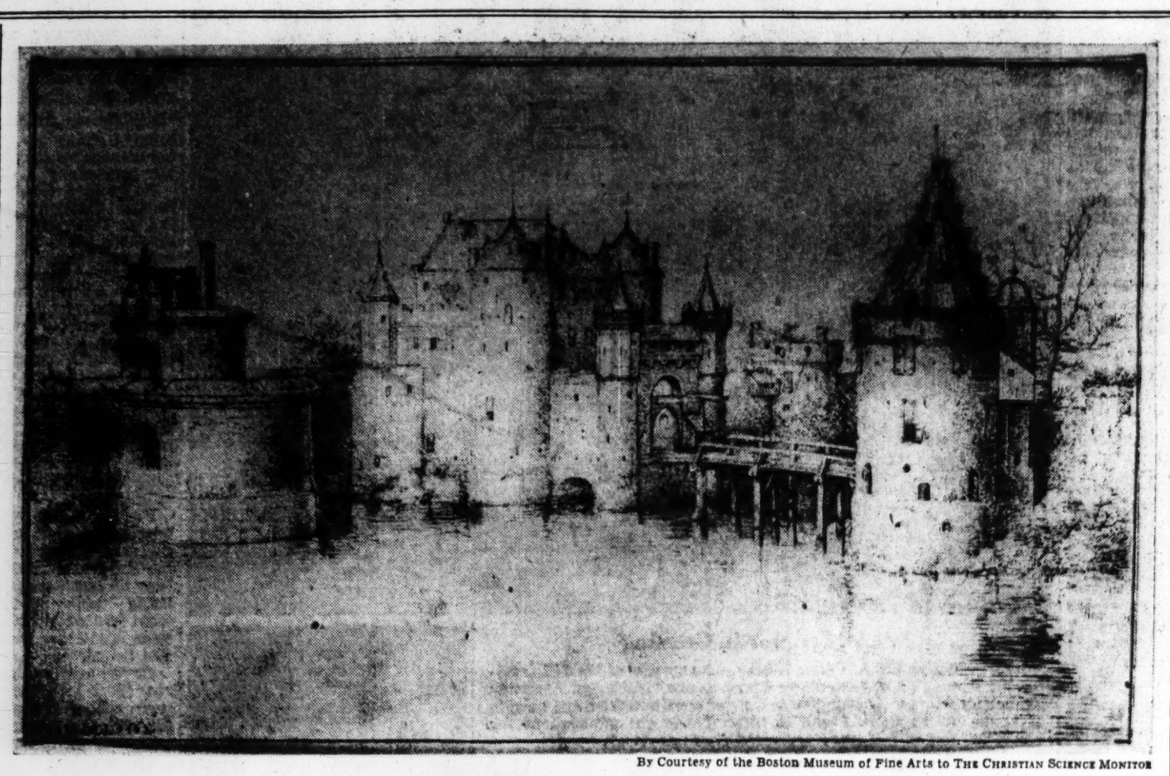
One of the many curiosities of English literary history during the nineteenth century was that Hardy, early in his career, stumbled by accident on the living Meredith. In 1868, having completed his first novel, "The Poor Man and the Lady," Hardy sent it to Chapman and Hall, the publishers, whose chief fame was built on the fact that they had published Dickens. Now it happened that George Meredith was Chapman's literary adviser. Not so much impressed by the manuscript as by its promise, he summoned Hardy to the presence at 193 Piccadilly and gave him what S. M. Ellis, who tells the tale, called "good advice." According to Meredith a novel should have a plot, and this apparently "The Poor Man and the Lady" had not got. Hardy, it seems, thought that a plot meant a sensational plot, went home, presumably destroyed his first-born (for I never heard of anyone but Meredith having set eyes on it) and started on "Desperate Remedies." This had a plot, a sensational plot, and did not set the Thames on fire; for, although it was published in London in 1870, it soon ran out of print and so remained till 1889, when it was reissued, "the more readily," as its author said in his preface, "that it has for some considerable time been reprinted and widely circulated in America."

* * *

It is that re-issue that I have before me; a "yellow back," with the conventional picture cover of its period, at the cost of two shillings, the usual price for such re-issues. I found it in 1941, in a tiny village shop where its owner had what he called a circulating library of books—books which tossed about amid cheese and bacon, the daily papers, vegetables, underclothing, and the odd assortment of other goods that villagers surprise one by wanting and buying. Exactly opposite that shop is a small cottage which had its literary associations: I had installed Finlay Peter Dunne therein, for its owner let lodgings; and, after "Mr. Dooley," came at intervals E. V. Lucas and Bernard Shaw and his wife, Laurence Binyon and Filson Young.

But the village, not being book-conscious, took little notice of these famous men. And that, no doubt, is why I had to hand over only eightpence for "Desperate Remedies"! I had and have no reason to suppose it was, or is, worth more, although, as showing Thomas Hardy in the making, it should certainly be read. Very much a period novel, Hardy himself seems to describe it as a "novel of ingenuity." Certainly it is a story in which coincidences abound. Writing in 1868 of the year 1835, it is noteworthy that the novelist describes the earlier date as "these feverish days"! And, while I am about it, I should like to quote two Hardyan sentences about women: "Fate's nothen beside a woman's schemen" (it is a Wessex rustic who speaks); and "If there's one kind of pride more excusable than another in a young woman, 'tis being proud of her hair."

GRANT RICHARDS



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CASTLE WITH MOAT AND BRIDGE": *A Pen and Bister Drawing by Pieter Bruegel*

PIETER BRUEGEL (c. 1525-1569) was a great Flemish master of the sixteenth century who worked first in Antwerp and later settled in Brussels.

After traveling in Italy, Bruegel returned to Flanders with many sketches and drawings of figures and landscapes. His famous snow scenes anticipate realistic landscape painting by three centuries. However, his pre-eminence lies in epical depictions of his fellow countrymen. From the commonplace, he deduced universals. The scope of his observation was amazing.

In the manner of the Flemish tradition, Bruegel had a pronounced gift in the handling of line. He could define by line great sweeping spaces, architectural shapes, and in the same way could qualify the odd and diverse forms of people as they express thought and experience. This pen and bister drawing of a castle with a moat and bridge shows how perceptively Pieter Bruegel worked. He portrayed the stout and stalwart castle walls without losing a feeling for the delicacy and rhythm of the pointed towers and pinnacles.

D. A.

Humanity's One Great Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NEEDS OF MANKIND appear to be many, conspicuous among them being those for peace and health and for an adequate supply of the things necessary for harmonious daily living. These are but different phases of the one great need of humanity for spiritual understanding, for a continuous realization that the infinite power and love of God are ever available to men to heal disease, to destroy sin, poverty, and death, and to bring the peace which comes from a genuine unselfish love. When Christ Jesus declared (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," he unquestionably called attention to the great fact that God's power is supreme and His universe harmonious.

The teachings of Christian Science illumine the recorded sayings of Jesus, as well as of all Scripture. When Mary Baker Eddy discovered this Science, she knew that she had found that which meets all the needs and will solve all the problems of men. She saw that God, the one Life, is eternal, unalterable divine Principle, to be understood and demonstrated through obedience to rules which are absolute and unchanging.

She found the infinite divine Principle to be Love, and perceived that its presence and power are demonstrated as one expresses the qualities which manifest Love, such as faith, trust in good, kindness, gentleness, honesty, unselfishness, righteousness, purity, and sinlessness. Whosoever understandingly manifests these qualities in daily life finds that his human needs are abundantly provided for, in accordance with the promise of the Master. Not only are his own needs met, but his thoughts, in the measure that they reflect God, Mind, benefit and bless all mankind, and aid in solving the problems of men and nations.

Today a consideration which occupies the attention of many millions of the world's citizens is that of protection for themselves and others from the destructive, disruptive tendencies of unbridled aggression, greed, and dishonesty. Spiritual understanding of God, man, and the universe affords a protection from these errors of the carnal mind. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

Freedom is a quality which reflects divine Love. Individuals can realize present freedom to accomplish good purposes and live a righteous life under the government of divine Principle. The Bible declares (II Corinthians 3:17), "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Actuated by a love of liberty and the desire to help in the liberation of mankind from tyranny and injustice, soldier and sailor, workman and executive, can prove the protecting power of divine Love. Through intelligent thinking, liberty-loving men and nations are guided into ways and means whereby to overcome aggression, hatred, and cruelty. This right purpose will be accomplished as men maintain an unwavering trust in God, divine Principle, Love, and a whole-hearted acknowledgment of His infinite goodness and power.

True thoughts are spiritual and always express perfect Principle. The real man is not material; he is God's spiritual idea, the reflection of infinite divine Mind. The five material senses do not tell the truth about man: they testify falsely that man is a finite mortal, constituted of mind and matter; they assert that man has a limited consciousness which may often be more aware of evil than of good.

That these claims and assertions of the physical senses are utter falsehoods has been demonstrated by students of Christian Science in countless instances of healing of the sick, reformation of the sinner, protection from danger, and overcoming of poverty and lack. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 276 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Man and his Maker are correlated in divine Science, and real consciousness is cognizant only of the things of God. The realization that all inharmony is unreal brings objects and thoughts into human view in their true light, and presents them as beautiful and immortal. Harmony in man is as real and immortal as in music. Discord is unreal and mortal."

Christian Science destroys limitation of all kinds by revealing to the receptive consciousness the illusory nature of all material thoughts and things. Holding to true spiritual ideas while denying their opposites has the effect of dispelling the dreams of material sense and awakening thought to spiritual reality, before which error disappears. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 442): "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Das eine grosse Bedürfnis der Menschheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHHEIT scheint viele Bedürfnisse zu haben, von denen diejenigen nach Frieden und Gesundheit und angemessener Versorgung mit den zu einem harmonischen täglichen Leben nötigen Dinge besonders hervortreten. Dies sind nur verschiedene Erscheinungsformen des einen großen Bedürfnisses der Menschheit nach geistigem Verständnis, nach der beständigen Vergegenwärtigung, daß die unendliche Macht und Liebe Gottes den Menschen immer zu Gebote steht, Krankheit zu heilen, Sünde, Armut und Tod zu zerstören und den Frieden zu bringen, der von echter, selbstloser Liebe kommt. Als Christus Jesus erklärte (Matth. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen", machte er fraglos auf die große Tatsache aufmerksam, daß Gottes Macht allerhaben und Sein Weltall harmonisch ist.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft beleuchten nicht nur die überlieferten Reden Jesu sondern auch die ganze Bibel. Als Mary Baker Eddy diese Wissenschaft entdeckte, wußte sie, daß sie gefunden hatte, was alle Bedürfnisse befriedigt und alle Probleme der Menschen lösen wird. Sie sah, daß Gott, das eine Leben, das ewige, unveränderliche göttliche Prinzip ist, das durch Befolgung unbedingter und unveränderlicher Regeln zu verstehen und zu beweisen ist.

Sie fand, daß das unendliche göttliche Prinzip die Liebe ist, und sie nahm wahr, daß die Gegenwart und die Macht der Liebe bewiesen werden, wenn man die Eigenschaften ausdrückt, die die Liebe bekunden, nämlich Glauben, Vertrauen auf das Gute, Freundlichkeit, Sanftmut, Ehrlichkeit, Selbstlosigkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Reinheit und Sündlosigkeit. Wer diese Eigenschaften verständnisvoll im täglichen Leben bekundet, findet, daß für seine menschlichen Bedürfnisse entsprechend der Verheißung des Meisters reichlich gesorgt ist. Und nicht nur seine eigenen Bedürfnisse werden befriedigt, sondern seine Gedanken fördern und segnen auch in dem Maße, wie sie Gott, das Gemüt, widerspiegeln, die ganze Menschheit und helfen die Probleme der Menschen und Völker lösen.

Etwas, womit sich heute Millionen Weltbürger beschäftigen, ist ihr und anderer Leute Schutz vor den zerstörenden, vernichtenden Neigungen ungezügelter Angriffslust, Habgier und Unehrlichkeit. Das geistige Verständnis Gottes, des Menschen und des Weltalls bietet Schutz vor diesen Irrtümern des fleischlichen Sinnes. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 210): „Gute Gedanken sind eine undurchdringliche Schutzwehr. Damit angetan seid ihr vor den Angriffen des Irrtums jeder Art vollständig geschützt. Und nicht nur ihr seid sicher, sondern auch alle, auf denen eure Gedanken ruhen, werden dadurch gesegnet".

Freiheit ist eine Eigenschaft, die die göttliche Liebe widerspiegelt. Die Menschen können unter der Regierung des göttlichen Prinzips gegenwärtige Freiheit verwirklichen, gute Absichten ausführen und ein rechtschaffenes Leben führen. Die Bibel erklärt (2. Kor. 3, 17): „Wo der Geist des Herrn ist, da ist Freiheit". Von Freiheitsliebe und dem Wunsche getrieben, die Menschheit von Gewaltherrschaft und Ungerechtigkeit befreien zu helfen, kann der Soldat und der Matrose, der Arbeiter und der Betriebsleiter die schützende Macht der göttlichen Liebe beweisen. Durch intelligentes Denken werden freiheitsliebende Menschen und Völker so geführt, daß sie Mittel und Wege finden, wodurch sie Angriff, Haß und Grausamkeit überwinden. Dieser rechte Zweck wird erreicht, wenn die Menschen unablässig Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, unerschütterlich vertrauen und Seine unendliche Güte und Macht von ganzem Herzen anerkennen.

Wahre Gedanken sind geistig und drücken immer das vollkommene Prinzip aus. Der wirkliche Mensch ist nicht materiell: er ist Gottes geistige Idee, die Widerspiegelung des unendlichen göttlichen Gemüts. Die fünf materiellen Sinne sagen nicht die Wahrheit über den Menschen; sie zeugen falsch, daß der Mensch ein endlicher Sterblicher sei und aus Gemüt und Materie bestehe; sie behaupten, daß der Mensch ein begrenztes Bewußtsein habe, das das Böse oft mehr als das Gute gewahr wird.

Daß diese Ansprüche und Behauptungen der körperlichen Sinne vollendete Unwahrheiten sind, haben die Christlichen Wissenschafter unzähligemal im Heilen der Kranken, im Umwandeln der Sünder, in Beschützung vor Gefahr und im Überwinden von Armut und Mangel bewiesen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 276 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Der Mensch und sein Schöpfer stehen in der göttlichen Wissenschaft in Wechselbeziehung zueinander, und das wirkliche Bewußtsein weiß nur um die Dinge Gottes. Die Vergegenwärtigung der Tatsache, daß alle Disharmonie unwirklich ist, bringt Dinge und Gedanken für die menschliche Anschauung in ihr wahres Licht und zeigt, daß sie schön und unsterblich sind. Harmonie ist im Menschen ebenso wirklich und unsterblich wie in der Musik. Disharmonie ist unwirklich und sterblich".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zerstört Begrenzung jeder Art, indem sie dem empfänglichen Bewußtsein das Trügerische aller materiellen Gedanken und Dinge enthüllt. Das Festhalten an wahren geistigen Ideen und das Verneinen ihres Gegenteils vertreibt die Träume des materiellen Sinnes und erweckt das Denken zu der geistigen Wirklichkeit, vor der der Irrtum verschwindet. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 442): „Christus, die Wahrheit, gibt den Sterblichen zeitliche Nahrung und Kleidung, bis das Materielle durch das Ideale verwandelt ist und verschwindet und der Mensch geistig gekleidet und genährt wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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In the Childhood Of Printing

PRINTING IN ITS childhood was an art. The highest period in any art is its childhood, because childhood moves by spontaneous inner urge, not by rules and intellectual bondage that runs all into fixed molds. It is an accepted truth that as skill and elaboration creep into the development of an art, simplicity, feeling, and beauty decline. The early printers were not weighed down with rules, formulas, and theories, which have smothered us today. With but one font of type, a wooden frame with a screw attachment, and a crude inking device, they have given us books of strength and beauty that we have never equaled.

We all like to think of the invention of printing as springing Minerva-like from the brain of man. Printing is, of course, the combination of paper, type, ink, and the press; and these various elements were some three hundred years in the process of springing. Paper was the cheap substitute for vellum, and type the substitute for handwriting.

All of us are more or less familiar with the invention of printing and with its godlike first born, the Gutenberg Bible. Those who have had the thrill of examining the great 42-line Bible have told us that it is the most beautiful book ever printed. This is a magnificent tribute—one that I have never heard contradicted. . . .

An estimate of the activity of those first wooden frames can only be guessed at. In Venice alone, as early as 1472, over two million separate volumes were printed. By the opening of the 16th century the art of printing had spread to every civilized country, and the supply of its raw materials became so great that the process of cheapening set in. —From "The Fine Art of Printing," by EDWIN GRABHORN in "About Books: A Gathering of Essays," published by the Book Arts Club of the University of California at Berkeley.

The Pilgrimage of the Sanderlings

THE NIGHT WHEN the great run of shad was passing through the inlet and into the river estuary was a night, too, of vast movements of birds into the sound country.

At daybreak and the half tide, two small sanderlings ran beside the dark water on the ocean beach of the barrier island, keeping in the thin film at the edge of the ebbing surf. They were trim little birds in rust and gray plumage, and they ran with a twinkle of black feet over the hard-packed sand, where puffs of blown spume or sea froth rolled like thistledown. They belonged to a flock of several hundred shore birds that had arrived from the south during the night. The migrants had rested in the lee of the great dunes while darkness remained; now growing light and ebbing water were drawing them to the sea's edge.

As the two sanderlings probed the wet sand for small, thin-shelled crustaceans, they forgot the long flight of the night before in the excitement of the hunt. For the moment they forgot, too, that faraway place which they must reach before many days had passed—a place of vast tundras, of snow-fed lakes, and midnight sun. Blackfoot, leader of the migrant flock, was making his fourth journey from the southernmost tip of South America to the Arctic nesting grounds of his kind. In his short lifetime he had traveled more than sixty thousand miles, following the sun north and south across the globe, some eight thousand miles spring and fall. The little hen sanderling that ran beside him on the beach was a yearling, returning for the first time to the Arctic she had left as a fledgling nine months before. Like the older sanderlings, Silverbar had changed her winter plumage of pearly gray for a mantle heavily splashed with cinnamon and rust, the colors worn by all sanderlings on their return to their first home. . . .

While the tide was still ebbing, the sanderlings fed on the island beach, but settled to rest before the arrival, at dusk, of Rynchops the black skimmer. . . .

About an hour before dawn the sanderling flock gathered together on the island beach, where the gentle tide was shifting the windrows of shells. The little band of brown-mottled birds mounted into darkness and, as the island grew small beneath them, set out toward the north. —From "Under the Sea-Wind," by RACHEL L. CARSON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

The Stain of the Columbine

The stain of the columbine's bright on the wall,
And what if tonight the stain should fall?
There'll still be the root attached to the rock
Preparing the shoot for next year's stalk.
And we who know that what we love
Can slip our fingers and dissolve,
We have to climb the mountain side
And come on pink-red columbine;
We have to see a valiant bloom
Get honey out of leaves and stone
To learn that victory is not
Caught like rain in a water trough.
But up here where the shelves of earth
Have scant ability for birth,
A seed can split a mountain's spine
And blossom into columbine.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

With No Outward Cumber

MY MIND, through the power of truth, was in a good degree weaned from the desire of outward greatness, and I was learning to be content with real conveniences, that were not costly, so that a way of life free from much entanglement appeared best for me, though the income might be small. I had several offers of business that appeared profitable; but I did not see my way clear to accept any of them believing that they would be attended with more outward care and cumber than was required of me to engage in. I saw that a humble man, with the Blessing of the Lord, might live on a little, and that where the heart was set on greatness, success in business did not satisfie the craving; but that commonly, with an increase of wealth, the desire of wealth increased. There was a care on my mind so to pass the time that nothing might hinder me from the most steady attention to the voice of the true Shepherd.—From "The Journal of John Woolman." (1774).

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Intimate Message: The Nation

Big Job Well Done ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

New London, Conn.

Before leaving on a 23-day survey of what American industry is doing to knock the "is" out of the Axis, I was warned that it would take me a year to grasp what I would see. If that is so, I'm afraid I will never catch up, for the whole picture of this country's war effort is changing so rapidly and radically that a seven-day wonder today is only a badly battered record tomorrow.

I don't care what the pessimists may say or what the discouraged may feel. The party of newspapermen with which I have been touring has just seen what America is capable of doing, and all of us are agreed that it is a stupendous and magnificent job.

Of course, there are things here and there that could have gone better. It is obvious now that it would have been wise two years ago to have organized a greater steel capacity, to have built more plants for aluminum forgings, to have found out earlier that certain types of weapons were outmoded and not worth building. But that is just another proof of the old axiom that hindsight is better than foresight. America has made mistakes—lots of them.

But America also has shown me to my complete satisfaction that it can recognize its mistakes and rectify them. Did we underestimate the Axis and consequently underproduce until the fall of France? We are not flirting with underproduction today. If necessary, American industry and American people are ready to turn out 10 times the amount needed for victory if that seems the safest and wisest course.

Conversion Now Complete

I was not in Detroit last winter when there were strong accusations that the automobile industry, particularly General Motors, was holding back on all-out conversion to the war effort. But I have just been in Detroit this May and if we are not getting 100 per cent conversion from the industry now, I don't know the name for it.

In plant after plant—Ford, Chrysler, Fisher Body, Briggs Body, Frigidaire, Buick, Plymouth, and all through the well-known roster—employment is equal to or higher than it was a year ago, which was the greatest year in automobile history, yet every plant is 100 per cent on war work.

Seven days a week, 24 hours a day, thousands upon thousands of new and old machine tools are milling, honing, grinding, boring, and planing the weapons of war. In some places we heard complaints about shortages of materials. But these complaints generally came from plant managers whose establishments were running at record speed and turning out a vast volume of matériel. Complaints did not mean that production was low, they only meant that the executives were straining to turn out still more.

Everywhere we went we heard the dispassionate statement that production problems had been licked and that all that was needed now was just enough material to keep output on a steady upgrade. Having visited many of the country's major plane, tank, and gun plants, I have a clearer understanding of why shipping is today's bottleneck. Why, the number of 10,000-ton freighters needed to handle the foreign-destined output of the Detroit area alone must be staggering. I believe on the basis of what I have seen, that it is not unreasonable to say that, once the ships are built to carry American production to the anti-Axis front, victory can be looked upon as assured, although not necessarily as just around the corner.

Bottlenecks Disappear

Americans have been nurtured on a belief that American industry could do virtually anything it set its mind on. But few persons foresaw the speed with which this country shifted from civilian to military production. A year ago the talk was all of bottlenecks, confuson, sights set too low, and squabbles between Government and industry.

In one short year the picture has changed as completely as though the other situation never had existed. Perhaps the only bottleneck left is that in rubber, and this will be rectified before it can seriously hamper the offensive program. On my trip I saw little or no evidence of confusion. In fact, the gigantic arms program seems to be moving along more smoothly and systematically than did peacetime production.

It probably is true that there still are differences between industry and the Government—only today the Government is represented by the Army and the Navy and the disagreement is over better and quicker ways of doing the job. There still is no room for specious optimism, but neither is there any reason to conceal a real job well done.

The Country Speaks: New Hampshire

Well-Placed Honor to Mrs. MacDowell ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

The brief announcement in the New York newspapers that the National Association of American Composers and Conductors has awarded its annual Henry Hadley Medal to Mrs. Edward MacDowell may not arrest the eye rapidly scanning the headlines for war reports. The explanation that the award was given for long and faithful service to American music, and especially for developing the MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, N. H., may not register upon the hurried mind. The news, however, relates to something of vital importance—the defense and development of American arts and letters, surely to be included among those things the United States is fighting to preserve.

Mrs. MacDowell is the widow of the American composer. Not everyone, however, knows of the great task she has faithfully pursued since her husband's passing, in 1907, or what it has meant to composers, writers, sculptors and painters throughout the United States.

The Colony at Peterborough, where 24 Resident Fellows may work, uninterrupted, among ideal surroundings, has been the birthplace of such famous works as the poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" by Thornton Wilder, "Porgy," by Du Bose Heyward, novels by Willa Cather, poems by Elinor Wylie, by Stephen Vincent and William Rose Benét, by Frances Frost; and musical compositions by Howard Hanson, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Mabel Daniels, Aaron Copland, Roy Harris, and Douglas S. Moore.

Mrs. MacDowell's Rich Background

None more than Mrs. MacDowell has understood the creative worker's needs. No one has lived more unselfishly. Her acquaintance with Mr. MacDowell began when she was taking piano lessons from him in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1881. She had before her what he said would be a great career as a pianist. After marrying him, however, in 1884, she devoted herself to protecting and encouraging his genius. Years of hard toil on the musician's part, during which composing had to be fitted into the narrow spaces between teaching jobs, taught Mrs. MacDowell how precious is the freedom to perform creative work.

The writer remembers an afternoon five years ago, in the pine-encircled assembly hall at the MacDowell Colony. Thornton Wilder had been reading to colonists and their guests from the poems of Elinor Wylie and Edwin Arlington Robinson. In a timid little speech, before the flickering logs, Mrs. MacDowell told of her early married life at Wiesbaden. There was only one room and, she said, "I was always going to see people I hardly knew because I knew he must be left alone."

At that time she was over 80 and was still traveling through the country giving concerts of her husband's music, by which she earned between $7,000 and $8,000 a year toward the expense of the Colony. She is a very active Director at the present time and was about to leave New York for Peterborough when the recent award was made.

Nothing "Arty," No Sort of Instruction

There is nothing "arty" about the Colony. The Resident Fellows are mostly of mature years, and serious application to work is expected of them. Among the many hundreds who apply for admittance every year, only about 50 are accepted, and only 24 at one time. They must have shown some proof of ability in their chosen professions and be recommended by two persons distinguished in those professions. There is no "school" at the Colony, and no sort of instruction.

After breakfast, in the communal dining hall, each member of the Colony goes, alone, to his own log cabin in the woods, and does not return to the residential buildings until evening. A basket lunch is noiselessly deposited on the porch of each cabin, at noon, and the worker fetches it in, when he feels like it. Each cabin has a fireplace and is well supplied with wood for cool weather. No sound travels through the thick groves from one cabin to another. Composers are each supplied with a piano. The charge for room and board, which is moderate, does not, of course, begin to cover the cost of maintaining the Colony, and there is frequent need of raising additional support. The hurricane of 1938 laid waste to about 200 acres of land, and it cost many thousands of dollars to clear the wreckage.

Last year the Colony gave refuge to a number of talented refugees from Europe.

At the head of one of his compositions, written among the pines of Peterborough, MacDowell inscribed,

"A house of Dreams untold—
It looks out over the whispering treetops
And faces the setting sun,"

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. U. S. O. and Her Family ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

The Pullman we boarded in Los Angeles was full of Marines. I was somewhat awed to find myself in the company of these formidable fighters. But the grandmotherly woman across the aisle from me wasn't awed. We weren't 10 minutes out of the city before she started mothering the boys.

The only sign she put out to indicate her desire to be of service was a warm smile, but the Marines got the signal. They flocked around her without delay. One hour out, and she had acquired a nickname. Mrs. U. S. O., the Marines called her.

She thought of more nice things to give them. Out of her big, unstylish handbag she brought picture postal cards and one cent stamps, and gave them to the boys so they could write home. She also provided a fountain pen that went the rounds. I suspected that she was giving some helpful counsel, too, for I saw one of the boys take out the picture of a pretty girl to show her, and a long conversation ensued.

First thing I knew Mrs. U. S. O. had drawn me into the group, and the facilities of my typewriter were added to her fountain pen. "U. S. O. Substation," they called me, and I liked it.

Candy Bars Filled Bag

The train stopped at a station for 15 minutes. Mrs. U. S. O. took her big handbag and hurried out. When she came back the bag bulged. She had filled it with candy bars for her boys. Some of the big husky soldiers looked a little embarrassed, but I could tell they were awfully pleased.

"She went out and bought candy for us," one of them told another.

In the sunshine of Mrs. U. S. O.'s motherly interest, the Marines grew conversational. It was like sitting around the fire at home; we all told each other about ourselves. All of them were but recently drawn from civilian life, I found out. One had been a mail clerk, another an auditor, and so on. The youngest of the lot, the one who tried hardest to act the seasoned soldier, let us know in an unguarded moment that he had only recently graduated from the Boy Scouts.

"If I only had as high rank in the Marines as I used to have in the Scouts, I'd be all right," he said wistfully. "I was an Eagle Scout."

Liked Special Attention

The train rolled over the plains of Texas, a long trip, but a pleasant one as Mrs. U. S. O. continued to find things to do for her boys. One needed the buttons on his shirt sleeves moved—or at least he convinced her that they needed moving. (I suspect he wanted a little special attention.) Mrs. U. S. O. delved into her bag and brought out scissors and thread and the Marine held out his arm patiently while she plied her needle.

Not even at bedtime did Mrs. U. S. O. cease her services. From an upper berth a tousled head peered out and a boyish voice asked if someone had something he could read; he couldn't get to sleep. Mrs. U. S. O. of course supplied a magazine.

When I left the group at El Paso one of the Marines said to me reproachfully, "You're not leaving our family!" This was just what had happened. Mrs. U. S. O. had established the feeling among us all that we were sort of a family unit.

We need formal U. S. O. organizations, of course. But more and more people are coming to realize that they can do a lot for our soldiers whether organized or not. Mrs. U. S. O. is not unique in her realization of this fact. All down the West Coast, where men in service are so numerous, I heard pleasant stories of informal hospitality—of soldiers and sailors picked up and taken home to dinner, of housewives carrying delicacies to men in isolated posts. If all were reported, we'd probably find Mrs. U. S. O.'s all over this big land of ours. And it's a real service they are doing—proving to our men, seemingly uprooted, that there's home for them wherever they are.

Russia Wins Battle of Land and Sea Supply Routes

Port and rail facilities now surpass cargo capacity of United Nations' ships —Two sea routes open.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Supply routes into Russia now are carrying many times the traffic they could handle when the Nazis first entered the country.

They are carrying as much as the Allies can deliver to them.

Their increased capacity has offset—to some extent at least—the fact that Vladivostok and the summer ports and railheads on the Amur River are barred to Allied shipping by Japan, thus blocking out the 5,700-mile double-tracked Trans-Siberian which four years ago carried almost 16,000,000 tons of freight westward into Europe.

The two principal gateways into Russia now are the White Sea and the Indian Ocean routes, thrown wide open by the stubborn unceasing effort of hundreds of thousands of anonymous workers and technicians recruited among some of the most motley peoples of the world.

Russians, Poles, Armenians, Indians, Turks, Arabs, Afghans and others have been welded into innumerable labor battalions building highways, bridges and tracks, loading and unloading trucks, barges and ships with record speed under the direction of Russian, American and Allied engineers.

Freely Recruited

The work which has been achieved in less than 10 months in northern Russia and the Middle East is a unique combination of American industrial technique, Russian discipline, and Asiatic fervor.

Apart from mobilized Soviet citizens and Russian, British and American army units, every one of these men is either a volunteer or freely recruited.

Although the Indian Ocean Gateway is closer to the critical Black Sea front, the Archangel-Murmansk supply line is even today the more efficient of the two.

Here Soviet foresight installed years before the war a port and rail equipment, far superior to anything that existed in the first World War. It also has the advantage of being closer to Britain and America.

There has been much controversy about the handling capacity of Murmansk and Archangel. The secrecy with which these ports have been surrounded by the Soviets may have confused German saboteurs, but unfortunately for several months it also seems to have been detrimental to Allied planning. Today a certain amount of public information is available.

Of the two ports only Murmansk is ice-free all year round, but for military reasons the Soviets have concentrated their equipment in Archangel and other White Sea ports. Moscow feared the proximity of the Finnish border to the Murmansk railway.

Quick Handling

Prior to Russia's entry into the war the equipment of Archangel and the capacity of the Archangel-Moscow railroad were not known. During the winter Archangel remained closed to foreign shipping. No port statistics were published.

Shipping circles depended upon reports from their captains, and even these became more and more scarce as the Soviets preferred to charter ships and to man them with Russian crews rather than to ship under foreign flags.

The few reports which seeped out agreed upon three points: (1) accommodations for ships and handling facilities were much greater than in previous years, (2) ships were quickly discharged, but largely by dock labor, (3) the number of pier tracks had increased and freight yards seemed to be extensive.

Lloyd's in 1940 published the most comprehensive description of the port on the basis of these reports. It is instructive to compare this description with the data for 1916-17 compiled in 1924 by the British Committee of Imperial Defense.

Toward the end of the first World War, after the Archangel-Moscow railroad had been converted from narrow into wide gauge, the port was virtually operated by the British.

Then, as now, Russia was severed from its Allies and the arrival of industrial supplies was of utmost importance. Despite strenuous British efforts, there were never enough berths alongside piers. In most parts of Archangel the depth was less than 20 feet, cranes were few and insufficient. Although in 1917 two icebreakers arrived in Archangel, the port could be held open only until December.

Convoys Guarded

Then as now German submarines were on guard. In 1917, losses from war and marine risks amounted to about 13 per cent on the total number of round voyages. Today, Soviet naval and air forces, proportionally much stronger than Imperial Russia's Atlantic fleet, join effectively in the protection of convoys. According to the British Admiralty losses of merchant tonnage on the North Atlantic route to Russia have been less than 10 per cent in the present war.

In 1916-17 almost all Allied supplies went to Archangel. The Murmansk railroad was not in actual operation until the very last months of Russia's participation in the war. If Archangel in the last war could handle more than 2,000,000 tons from May to November alone, there can be little doubt that its present capacity is far beyond 3,000,000 tons.

The railroad from Archangel to Moscow (705 miles) can cope with an even greater traffic. Although it has only one track, the permanent way has been strongly reinforced and numerous double-track intersections allow for rapid dispatching of trains in both directions.

Soviet freight trains have an average commercial speed of 14 miles an hour as against 17 miles in America. At this speed trains can cover the distance from Archangel to Moscow in four days.

Port Expansion

Allowing for a turnround of three days at both terminals, the dispatch of 10 trains daily in each direction would assure a continuous daily haul of 10,000 tons. This would require the use of, say, 250 trains of some forty 15-ton cars—a performance far below traffic recorded seven years ago in Soviet industrial areas when this writer was attached as an adviser to the Commissariat of Land Transportation.

In the present emergency it should be possible to keep more than 15,000 tons arriving daily in Moscow. The port of Archangel is no longer alone. Murmansk in addition to its naval station also has a commercial port.

The railroad from Murmansk to Leningrad is reported to have been cut by Finnish forces and is in any case too close to the front to be suited as a supply line. The northern section, however, which crosses the Kola peninsula is safely in Russian hands. This section of the Murmansk railroad touches the White Sea ports of Kandelaksha, Kem, and Saroka. Every one of these three ports can receive a certain amount of traffic.

In March, 1941, London reported that six quaiside berths were available in Kem. Saroka as the northern terminal of the Baltic-White Sea Canal must have rather extensive installations.

From Saroka Russian engineers have recently completed a 240-mile rail link to the city of Plesetsk on the Archangel-Moscow road. This railway, which connects the northern section of the Murmansk railroad with the Archangel trunk line, was reported in operation in December, 1941.

No information is available about the capacity of the Saroka-Plesetsk cross route. It extends over swamps and marshland and was so rapidly laid out that it may not carry as much traffic as either the Archangel or the Murmansk line, but even so it should be able to relieve Archangel substantially.

Moreover, the line from Murmansk to Saroka (435 miles) which was originally built by German and Austrian prisoners of war, is one of the most solid in the U. S. S. R.; it was used for transporting submarine sections.

String of Barges

The importance of the additional traffic which can flow over the Archangel line from Murmansk, Kandelaksha, Kem and Saroka depends upon the shunting and dispatching facilities at the Plesetsk junction where thousands of men are reported at work.

There is still another way over which supplies from overseas can be shipped inland from Archangel: the Dvina River which is navigable for more than 450 miles upstream. During the summer months long strings of barges steam up the river to Kotlas—some 310 miles south of Archangel—terminal of a railroad extending to the industrial cities of Kirov and Gorki on the double track Trans-Siberian, several hundred miles east of Moscow.

In the beginning, British and American shipping experts who remembered the difficult conditions in Archangel during the first World War and the disorganization of Imperial Russia's railroads had doubts as to whether substantial supplies could reach the Russian front by Murmansk and the White Sea ports. Recent experience has shown conclusively that Russia is fully equipped to receive the goods and that the handling capacity of its ports as well as its inland transportation facilities are likely to be greater than the carrying capacity of Allied ships.

Safest Year-Round

Turning to the Eastern approach to Russia, the Arctic route to northern Siberia is Russia's safest all-year-round supply line. Its traffic under present conditions will probably never be quite as great as that which can be shipped over the White Sea and the Indian Ocean routes. Since July, 1941, it is reported to have carried about half as many supplies as have reached Russia through the Middle East.

Its principal advantage is its safety. Even if the Nazis should advance to the Urals and into Iran, supplies by way of the Arctic would continue to bolster Russia's defenses in Asia. Axis bombers or submarines are not likely to disturb shipping in the Arctic. By way of the Arctic Allied supplies could also reach China in transit through Siberia. Such transports are barred by the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Collaboration between Allied and Russian engineers exists, but it is limited to shipments for the European and Middle Eastern front.

Until a few years ago the Arctic route was considered navigable only in summer. During the last two years, however, icebreaker services have been so improved that ships can ply the Arctic sea in the middle of winter.

In January, 1942, "Shipping World," Britain's most authoritative shipping magazine, first announced that the route around Siberia was no longer closed from November to May. According to later reports, more than a hundred Russian and Allied ships have reached Dickson harbor at the mouth of Siberia's mighty Yennissei River in the course of the last six months, carrying equipment and supplies.

Distance Misleading

Dickson is less than 3,000 miles from Leith, the port of Edinburgh in Scotland, and about 5,000 miles from Seattle.

Contrary to their usual secrecy regarding matters of transport and communications, the Soviets have given considerable publicity to the work of the Central Administration of the Northern Seaway which holds the rank of a special Commissariat directly under the central government. For good reason they do not seem to be afraid of enemy sabotage or intervention along Siberia's Arctic coast.

Today there is a chain of harbors and coal and oil depots, of meteorological and radio stations, of airports and icebreaker stations all along Arctic Siberia from the Bering Straits to the Barents and the Kara Sea. Dickson alone has six radio stations, of which two cover the entire globe.

During the summer months ships pass without much difficulty through a strip of charted navigable water along the coast. Regular meteorological bulletins and reports on ice conditions issued by planes patrolling various sectors of the route are sufficient guidance. In winter icebreakers assisted by a special air pilot service convoy ships through the ice. According to "Shipping World," convoys move on a regular schedule and hardships are not greater than usual on other routes in northern latitudes.

Modern Icebreakers

Where the ice is particularly heavy, the icebreaker leads each ship separately through the difficult spot, sometimes even taking it in tow. Russia's large modern icebreakers displacing 12,000 or 11,000 tons, immensely strong in framing and scantlings, cut ahead of the convoy while medium icebreakers take care of individual ships and a flotilla of smaller icebreakers is constantly engaged in reconnoitering ice conditions in collaboration with the Polar Aviation Service. The winter voyage from the Bering Straits to Dickson takes generally less than six weeks. Ships used in the Arctic are mostly solid medium cargoes of about 3,000 gross tons.

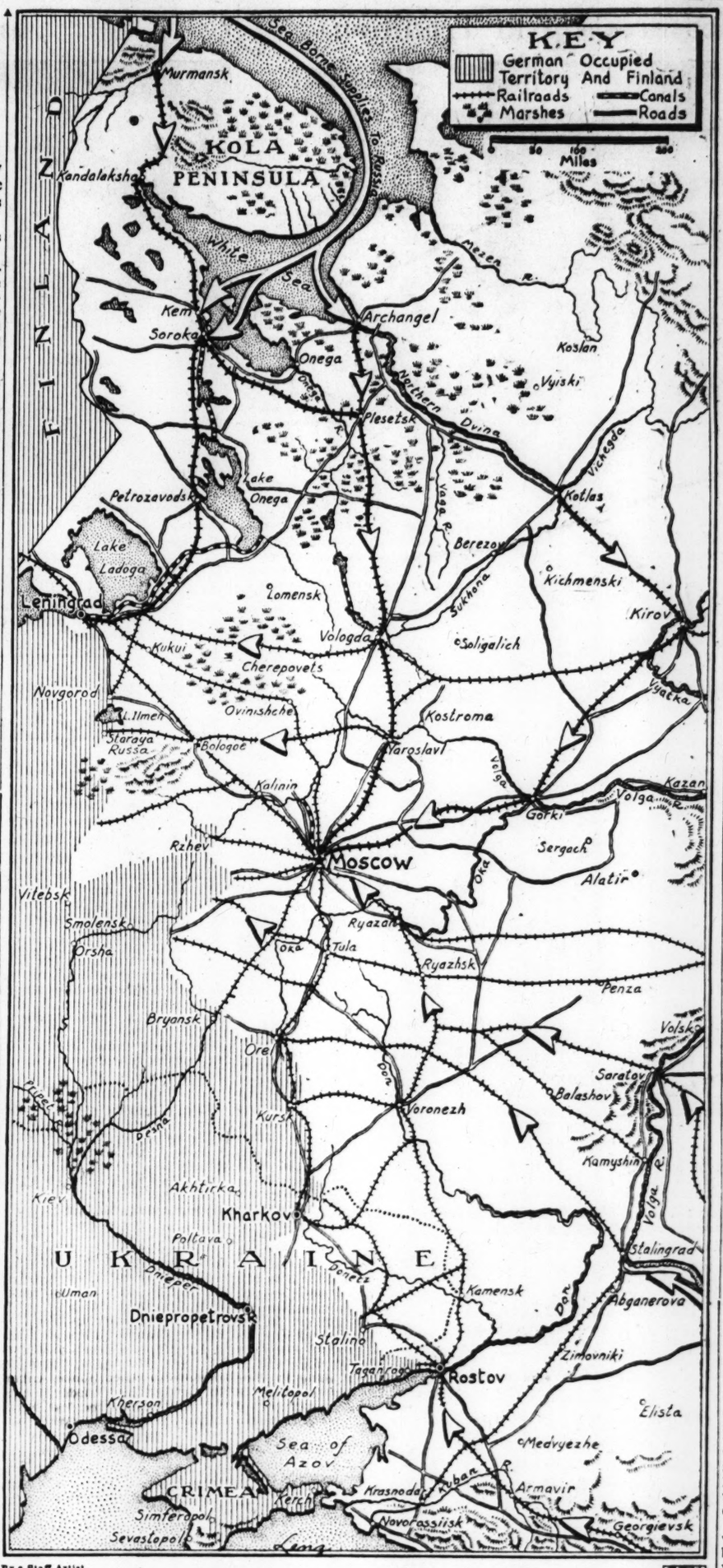
Judging by the number of ships which have reached Dickson harbor the total amount of supplies which the Allies have sent over the Arctic route can be estimated roughly at almost 500,000 tons. This means that Soviet cranes and dock labor in Siberia had to discharge an average of 1,700 tons a day—in view of the poor technical facilities a notable achievement.

During the summer months ships do not unload in Dickson, but at Igarka, a port 377 miles up the Yenissei River. In 1928 Igarka was a tiny village of 43 inhabitants. By 1936 the Siberian timber export by way of the Arctic had developed so extensively that Igarka in one summer shipped 500,000 trees to Europe. In 1937, the town had 20,000 inhabitants. The great purge and administrative transfers of population are probably responsible for its growth.

From Igarka

From Igarka shipments are carried in river barges many hundred miles upstream to Krasnoyarsk on the Trans-Siberian, close to Kusbass, the industrial stronghold of the U. S. S. R. in West Siberia which is connected by several railroads with European Russia. The completion of a northern spur line of the Trans-Siberian from Krasnoyarsk to Yenisseisk, a city 200 miles farther north, will relieve river traffic.

The Soviets have increased their shipping services on the Yenissei in recent years, but traffic accumulated in Dickson during the winter is so vast, compared to pre-war traffic conditions, that they will have to make the most rational use of their barges. Only a relatively small part of the shipments which reached Dickson since November can have been sent into the interior on sleds or by air. The Russians today have a successor to their ill-fated giant plane Maxim Gorki, which crashed in 1935. This new six-motor air freighter which spans 210 feet has a disposable load of 14 tons. In addition a number of medium freight planes are constantly stationed in Siberia, so that the more urgently needed material may have been carried by air from Dickson to the Trans-Siberian. By far the greater part, however, must be waiting for the river services to resume operations.



By a Staff Artist

Main Inlets for Allied Supplies to Russia

From the Northwest and the South matériel reaches the Soviets. The white arrows show the main roads and railroads by which these supplies reach the front. Icebreakers have kept the White seaports open.

Ways and Means

Prospects of increased supplies going to Russia from the United States, following negotiations now in process in Washington for extending the lend-lease system fully to Russia, turns interest upon ways and means of getting those supplies across to Russia.

Although Japanese proximity to Vladivostok has prevented the use of the Trans-Siberian railroad very largely as a main artery for supplies from the Pacific, yet supplies are finding their way to Russia in larger quantities than ever.

How this is done is explained by Mr. Wohl, one of the leading authorities on European communications and at one time holding a responsible railroad position under the Russian Government.

Visiting Managers, Newspapermen Seem to Have Wrong Slant on Braves' Rise

Bishop Measures Up to Tradition

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any number of golfers, professionals as well as amateurs, would give anything, even a tankful of gasoline if they had it, to be able to say, truthfully, that in 30 or more rounds this season they never had scored higher than a 76. Ted Bishop of Woodland can say it. He can even say (but wouldn't unless you asked him) that only once has he been as high as 76. That was in the afternoon round of the amateur-pro at Woodland May 11, when an injured hand so handicapped him that he zoomed from an individual 70 in the morning to 76 after lunch.

In tournament play this season (and tournament play, after all, is the test) elongated Ted, current New England amateur champion, has broken 70 four times. He had a 69 in the Framingham Country Club open to win the gross easily; a record 67 in the Wollaston open four-ball, and twice he has been under that charmed 70 at Woodland, once when he won a selected nine holes with a 29. He had a 70 at Woodland May 3, when he and Carl Moore returned a 68 better-ball; a 71 at Woodland when he and Frank Hennessey had a better-ball of 69 on May 17; an individual 71 in the Woodland club tournament of May 23 and a couple of winning gross cards of 73 at Woodland in the early season.

By a Staff Photographer
Ted Bishop

Extraordinary Round

The record-breaking 67 in the Wollaston Metropolitan-style four-ball open was, in one respect, the most extraordinary round I've ever known of, read of, or heard of in 43 years of keeping tabs on all sorts of links performances. Its rarity (if not actually unprecedented) lies in the fact that he was home in two, with a wood for a second shot, on all five of Wollaston's par-5's.

It can be imagined that under other conditions than those which prevailed at the time of the Wollaston open, a long hitter could be home with irons on all five of those holes—the fifth, sixth, seventh, 15th and 17th. This season, however, owing to the rains and grass-growing weather of May, Wollaston plays much longer than normal, and some of the fairways were decidedly on the heavy side.

Home With Driver

On the 470-yard fifth, Bishop got home with a brassie second; on the 477-yard sixth he used a driver to get home, one the 497-yard seventh a spoon; on the 457-yard 15th where he skied his drive, again a driver to make the green; on the 500-yard 17th, a spoon, to such good effect that his ball was in and out for an eagle three on his first putt. On the 10th hole, where he took a 5, one over par, he was short on his second, chipped three feet from the cup, and missed that one; on the 11th he drove out of bounds, for another over-par. On the 18th he took three from the edge of the green.

Harking back to the Framingham open we find, again, that the 69 was not without its errors and, singularly, they were practically all on one hole. It is a nine-hole course and the sixth hole, downhill, is a revamped par-4 of 420 yards. The first times around Bishop was short in two and did not chip close enough for his 4. The second time he was short again, but chipped 10 feet from the cup, only to three-putt from there on a tricky green.

Measures Up

Now what I am getting at, in all this detail and preamble, is that Massachusetts at last has an amateur who seems to measure up to the best traditions of the Bay State established by her outstanding performers such as Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, and Fred J. Wright, Jr., making it all the more lamentable that the exigencies of the times prevent Bishop from proving it in a more national manner; for there is no getting away from the fact that the Woodland stalwart is today one of the outstanding amateurs of the country.

What has advanced Ted Bishop to such a high estate in the golfing world? The answer, without any doubt, is that strong as he is with physical power, he has analyzed the game as have few others; that he has been ambitious enough to get out and practice that all-essential short pitch and chip that has elevated Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan and others in the competitive world, and that he has seen fit to talk with the topnotchers and has been receptive of their tips on how he could improve his own game.

Different Tee Shot

It is noticeable that this season Ted is hitting a different type of tee shot from the last two or three seasons, in which he had an habitual fade which lessened his distance, by comparison with his drives of younger days, when he was longer, but wilder. He now is hitting a tee shot with a lower trajectory, but with a slight draw that gives him the old distance without being wild.

The improvement dates back to the Providence open of last fall, when he had a 74, 67. He had a talk with Ben Hogan, that remarkable hitter who hasn't anything like Ted's physical make-up. Hogan exemplified to Ted his grip on his long shots, in which he held the club in his right hand, on the fleshy part, as contrasted with what is known as a finger grip and a palm grip. That is all that Ted needed, and that is why he is such a consistently long hitter off the tees today.

War Once More Causes MGA To Drop Tourneys

For the second time since the tournament was first held in 1903, the Massachusetts amateur golf championship has been suspended because of a war. In 1917-18 the M. G. A. canceled the affair for the only previous break in the continuity. But where the State association in the last World War also canceled the open for those two year, it now has announced its intention of holding this year's affair at Oyster Harbors. Along with the amateur the junior has also been canceled, leaving the open, Class B, caddie, and mixed foursome championships still on the books.

Leo Martin of Trapelo now follows in the footsteps of Jesse Guilford of Woodland, who won the amateur championship in 1916 and held the title through the next two summers. But where there is a gap in the listing of a champion for those years, we suggest to the M. G. A. that it announce Leo the champion—and so write it in their year book. After all, Leo, who is now in service, is still the title-holder even though no tournament is held, and it would a nice gesture to make his holding the title official.

According to Bill Blaney, Acting President of the M. G. A., all events on the calendar will be held if "consistent with the war effort." The amateur was dropped because at least 50 per cent of the low handicap golfers eligible to play are in the service, while the junior was canceled because a majority of the boys under 21 will either be in summer session in school or college or in the service too.

The dates and courses for the four championship events to be held are as follows: open at Oyster Harbors June 29-30; mixed foursome at Weston June 19-21; Caddie at Commonwealth Aug. 18; and Class B at Woodland Aug. 26-28. The Class B has been slightly revised, with 16 instead of 32 qualifying for match play, with three lower flights available for those who fail to get into the championship bracket. The M. G. A. tournament schedule, as announced two weeks ago, will still be carried out as far as the association is concerned. If individual clubs wish to cancel, that is another matter.

G. C.

Almost Over the Top

Wide World

Paul Waner Nears 3,000-Hit Mark

Long one of the top hitters in the National League, Paul Waner is rapidly nearing a goal attained by only six other major leaguers—his 3,000th hit in big league competition. Now an outfielder with the Boston Braves, Paul lacked only 18 hits before yesterday's game and reduced the mark with two hits against Whit Wyatt of the Brooklyn Dodgers. He has made 28 hits this season along the path to the select circle of hitters who have totaled 3,000—Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Honus Wagner, Eddie Collins, Nap Lajoie and Pop Anson.

National Open Champion Takes Lead Over Gibson

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28 (AP)—Craig Wood, national open champion from Mamaroneck, N. Y., held a 1-up lead over Leland Gibson, of Kansas City, at the halfway point in their 36-hole match in the second round of the P. G. A. championship at Seaview Club today. Both were playing wobbly golf, Wood taking 73 strokes for the round and Gibson 76.

By going out in par 36 Gibson took a 1-up lead over his more famous opponent at the turn, but his game went sadly to pieces on the wooded second nine. At that, Gibson had a great chance to square the match on the 18th, where Wood drove into a trap, but he three-putted from not more than 20 feet.

Two-Under-Par 70

Jimmy Demaret of Detroit shot a two-under-par 70 to take a 3-up lead over Tommy Harmon of Montclair, N. J., and Sammy Snead of Hot Springs, W. Va., fired a 69 to put Willie Goggin of White Plains, N. Y., 5 down at lunch.

Snead's card follows:

Out ..... 5 4 4 5 4 3 3 3 4—35
In ..... 3 3 3 4 4 4 6 3 4—34—69

Harry Cooper of Minneapolis and Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago hooked up in one of the day's hottest matches, and were all square at 18. Mangrum shot a 34 on the front nine to reach the turn 2 up, but Cooper came back to catch him in the home stretch with a 35. Both had medal scores of 71. Cooper, the tournament medalist, was a trifle the steadier. He was off the fairway only once in the round, but he couldn't get his putts down.

Nelson Has 69

Ed Dudley of Colorado Springs shot a steady 71 to stand 3 up on Toney Penna of Dayton, Ohio, and Byron Nelson's fine 69 put him 4 up on the veteran Joe Kirkwood. Nelson continued to complain that his game wasn't "right," but Kirkwood couldn't notice anything wrong with it.

Corp. Jim Turnesa and Harold "Jug" McSpaden shot equally erratic golf and stood all even at the halfway. Each had 37-38—75.

Ben Hogan of Hershey fired a brilliant 66 into Ky Laffoon of Miami, Okla., to go to lunch 8 up. Laffoon, completely losing his great form of yesterday, used up 75 strokes and won only one hole in the round. Hogan's card:

Out ..... 3 5 3 4 4 4 3 4 4—34
In ..... 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4—32—66

First-round results on Wednesday were as follows:

Leland Gibson, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Jimmy Gauntt, Longview, Texas, 10 and 9.
Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., defeated Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, 7 and 6.
Jimmy Demaret, Detroit, defeated Corp. Vic Ghezzi, Fort Monmouth, N. J., 4 and 3.
Tom Harmon, Montclair, N. J., defeated Bruce Coltart, Atlantic City, 3 and 2.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Rod Munday, Toledo, Ohio, 5 and 4.
Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Eddie Burke, Hamden, Conn., 2 and 1.
Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, Colo., defeated Denny Shute, Cricago, 3 and 2.
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, defeated Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., 6 and 5.
Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, defeated Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., 3 and 1.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, defeated Harry Netteibladt, Avon, Conn., 5 and 3.
Joe Kirkwood, Abington, Pa., defeated Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., 4 and 2.
Corp. Jim Turnesa, Fort Dix, N. J., defeated E. J. Harrison, Camp Hill, Pa., 6 and 5.
Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., defeated Ben Loving, Longmeadow, Mass., 7 and 6.
Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., 3 and 2.
Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, defeated Sam Sparks, Jr., Pittsburgh, 7 and 5.
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., defeated Vic Bass, Keokuk, Iowa, 12 and 11.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	8	2	0	1.000
Sain	12	3	1	.750
Early	6	3	1	.750
Tost	9	4	2	.667
Javery	12	4	2	.667
Tobin	12	5	6	.455
Salvo	5	1	2	.333
Wallace	4	1	2	.333
Hutchings	6	0	0	.000
Donovan	3	0	0	.000
*Hickey	5	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	3	1	0	1.000
Hughson	8	2	1	.667
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	7	4	3	.571
Dobson	7	3	3	.500
Brown	10	1	1	.500
Terry	5	2	3	.400
Judd	8	2	3	.400
Ryba	4	0	1	.000
Butland	5	0	0	.000

No Surprise

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—The South Atlantic League isn't surprised at anything these days.

At Augusta a night game was postponed because of darkness—a test blackout.

At Charleston, a game was called at the end of the 11th inning because of dimout regulations along the Atlantic Coast.

Friday Ladies' Day at Braves

Because Saturday is Memorial Day, President Bob Quinn of the Braves this week has moved Ladies' Day ahead to Friday. On that day the Braves play a single game with the Phils.

Two Service Nines Booked For Contests

NORFOLK, Va., May 27 (AP)—The star-studded Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball team, coasting along with 33 victories and four defeats, will battle an All-Star Army team at the Polo Grounds in New York on Sunday, June 14.

This contest is one of three such games which will be played by the sailors in which proceeds will benefit the Army and Navy Relief Funds.

Meet Baltimore

The sailors will meet Baltimore of the International League on June 10, while on June 21 they go to Washington, where they mix with the soldiers of Cap Lee for the fourth time this season.

Norfolk boasts such stars as Freddie Hutchinson, the $50,000 hurler of the Detroit Tigers; Vincent Smith, reserve catcher last season with the Pittsburgh Pirates; Mel Prebisch, of the Boston Braves; Sam Chapman, the batting ace of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Jim Carlin, of the Philadelphia Phils.

Former Big Leaguers

The Army team which will oppose the sailors at the historical Polo Grounds likewise is composed of former big-leaguers. Among them big Hank Greenberg, of Detroit; Buddie Lewis and Cecil Travis, of the Washington Senators; Hugh Mulcahy, of the Philadelphia Phillies; Porter Vaughn, of the Athletics, who holds a victory over the sailors; Clarence Campbell, of the Cleveland Indians; Jack Sanford, of Washington and Zeke Bonura, of several major league teams.

While other small minor leagues were disbanding, the Mountain State League was advanced from Class D to Class C for 1942.

So-Called Breaks Are No More Than Minor Factor

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Since the opening week of the season visiting managers and baseball writers have passed off the unexpected rise of the Braves to the first division of the National League by saying: 1. They are playing away over their heads. 2. They are "lucky"—are getting more than a normal share of the so-called breaks of the game. And to one who has been in close touch with Casey Stengel and the situation all along, such comment is becoming a bit irritating.

It is true, as Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers said yesterday, that any winning ball club has to get the breaks. But without players who have the ability to capitalize on these breaks, the team will go nowhere.

Several Factors

What these visiting gentlemen fail to observe, apparently, are the following: the extra power added by the bats of Ernie Lombardi, Nanny Fernandez, and Clyde Kluttz; the timely clouts of Paul Waner, Sibby Sisti, and Frank Demaree; the improved pitching of youngsters Al Javery and Tom Earley; the bull pen lift given by Johnny Sain, the Nashville rookie; the southpawing of Lou Tost; the all-around brilliance of Eddie Miller; and the new hustle which seems to have been born under Stengel this spring.

There are other factors, such as Jim Tobin's knuckler and hitting, the arrival of Tommy Holmes, and Chet Ross's return. In fact, at one time or another everybody on the club has added momentum to the drive.

Certainly, the Braves are fortunate. They are fortunate to have Lombardi, Kluttz, Fernandez, Miller, Tobin, and the rest, just as the Dodgers are fortunate to have Camilli, Reiser, and the others. What ball players like to call the breaks can win a game for you here and another there. But you have to have more than that to stay up around the top of the league consistently. And the Braves have it.

Wyatt Master

The series opener with the Dodgers attracted more than 10,000 yesterday, and they saw a good ball game. Although disappointing from a local side, it was the sort of battle you expect to see in a crucial series. Jim Tobin made the mistake of walking the lead-off batter in the ninth inning, and the Brooks took advantage—to the extent of three big runs. Whit Wyatt once again was too much for the Braves.

As the Cardinals beat the Pirates, the Braves slipped back into third place, but there may be good news just ahead of Casey Stengel. While he is engaging the last-place Phils here tomorrow and Saturday in three contests, the Cardinals will be playing a pair with the Cincinnati Reds in the West. The Reds have been on the march for a couple of weeks. The Braves have taken eight of their eleven starts this spring with the Phils. The double-header is Saturday, Tomorrow is Ladies' Day.

Waner Climbs

Closer to the 3,000-hit mark moves Paul Waner. He had no trouble with Wyatt. Paul lined singles to the outfield in the first and sixth. In the eighth he was robbed by Peewee Reese. At the 28-hit mark this morning, Waner's lifetime total was 2,984 and he needed just 16 to reach his goal. He probably will do it on the approaching western tour.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox, who snapped back into the win column at Washington last night, will play another night game at Philadelphia tomorrow and a double-header on the holiday. They return to Fenway Park for a twin bill with the Senators on Sunday and follow by meeting the four western clubs. Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit come in in that order.

Briefs . . . Paul Waner made a glove-hand stab of Vaughan's bid for an extra-base hit against the right field screen in the fourth inning yesterday . . . Max West, playing first base, ran almost to the visiting bull pen for Herman's hoist in the sixth . . . Joe Cronin shook up his line-up at Griffith Stadium . . . He took over third base himself, benching Tabor, and put Lou Finney on first . . . Foxx is on the shelf for a while and Lupien is not hitting . . . but neither is Finney . . . Pesky went back to shortstop and made three hits . . . Oscar Judd was the winning pitcher.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	28	11	.718	
St. Louis	22	17	.564	6
Boston	23	18	.561	6
Cincinnati	19	19	.500	8½
Pittsburgh	19	22	.463	10
New York	19	22	.463	10
Chicago	17	23	.425	11½
Philadelphia	13	28	.317	16

Results May 27

Brooklyn 4, Boston 1.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 1.
New York 6, Philadelphia 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	26	10	.722	
Cleveland	23	16	.590	4½
Detroit	23	20	.535	6½
Boston	19	18	.514	7½
St. Louis	19	22	.463	9½
Washington	16	23	.410	11½
Philadelphia	18	26	.409	12
Chicago	15	24	.385	12½

Results May 27

Boston 10, Washington 1.
New York 8, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 7.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Leo Durocher Visits Boston

A group of baseball writers was waiting for Leo Durocher when he reached the visiting dugout at Braves Field. "How are things going Leo?" one of them asked.

"We're winning them one at a time," answered the Dodger manager.

"When you were here before, did you think the Braves would be in second place when you came in again?" he was asked.

"I'm not saying," Durocher answered. "But I'll tell you one thing. I sure hope they stay up there." While they're there, nobody else can be." Leo tapped a line-up card on the dugout step. "Stengel is up there because he's been getting good hitting, good pitching and the breaks. And he's been winning the close ones.

Need Breaks

"Any club has got to get the breaks to win in this ball park," Durocher continued. "You're liable to go seven or eight innings here without a score, or go into extra innings. It's almost impossible to get a hit through this infield. It's like playing in a marsh. And the grass is a foot high. Then there's that East wind. You're apt to hit a fly ball to the outfield and see it caught in front of second base. One line drive caught or missed means the ball game. Either you get it or you don't."

"Are the Dodgers playing better ball now than they were a year ago?" a scribe asked.

"No, I wouldn't say so," said Durocher. "At the 22-won-and-six-lost record of a year ago, we were in front of the race by half a game. At the same point this spring we were four games up. But I think the rest of the league has fallen behind. You don't think my pitching has been as good, do you? We've lost at least a couple of games by walking in the winning runs. We caught the Pirates in the ninth, then gave them a pass with the bases full. The Cardinals had us 10-0, we caught them, then did the same thing."

Fernandes Can Hit

"Who's the best looking rookie you've seen?" a scribe asked.

"I liked Marshall of the Giants the first time I saw him," Leo said. "I think this Nanny Fernandez of the Braves is the best looking first-year hitter I ever saw. But when you start talking about the rookie of the year, that's something else again. A year ago Pete Reiser was the boy, and what could he do? He could run, he could throw, he could field and he could hit with power. Name it and I'll tell you he could do it. But right now I wouldn't put Fernandez in that class. He can hit, sure, but right there you've said everything. He isn't a good fielder and his throwing is bad. And he can't run with that little extra something."

"How is twilight ball going over in Brooklyn?" Durocher was asked.

"Well, we played a game with the Phillies in an hour and 28 minutes," the Dodger pilot went on. "The umpires and players all tried to hurry it up. But it was go out and come in, go out and come in. Nothing happened to get the crowd steamed up. No thrills. If you had a guy like Jim Tobin pitching; or someone who stalls around out there, picking up the resin bag every time he throws; or some guy who is wild—you'd never get the game in before dark. Everything has to be right. Anyway, that's how it looks to me."

Thrown Out

"How are you getting along with the umpires, Leo?"

"All right," Durocher said. "I see where Frisch was thrown out two days in a row in Pittsburgh. I'll tell you what happened to me in St. Louis. Billy Sullivan was catching and he got into an argument with Sears. Mickey Owen wasn't feeling very well and I didn't want to have to put him in; so I started walking out to the plate to tell Sullivan to take it easy. Sears sees me coming and yells: 'You're out of the game!' I hadn't even opened my mouth."

"The Braves play a double-header at Brooklyn on Sunday, before going West," said a writer. "Do you think they'll fill the park?"

Durocher laughed. "The park would be full for a Sunday double-header if we were playing the bloomer girls."

College Baseball

Results May 27
By the Associated Press

Holy Cross 12, Yale 0.
Army 10, Navy 3.
Mich. Normal 10, Wayne 6.

College Golf

Result May 27
By the Associated Press

Navy 5, Army 4.

BRAVES FIELD
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College Lacrosse

Result May 27
By the Associated Press

Army 6, Navy 3.

College Track

Result May 27
By the Associated Press

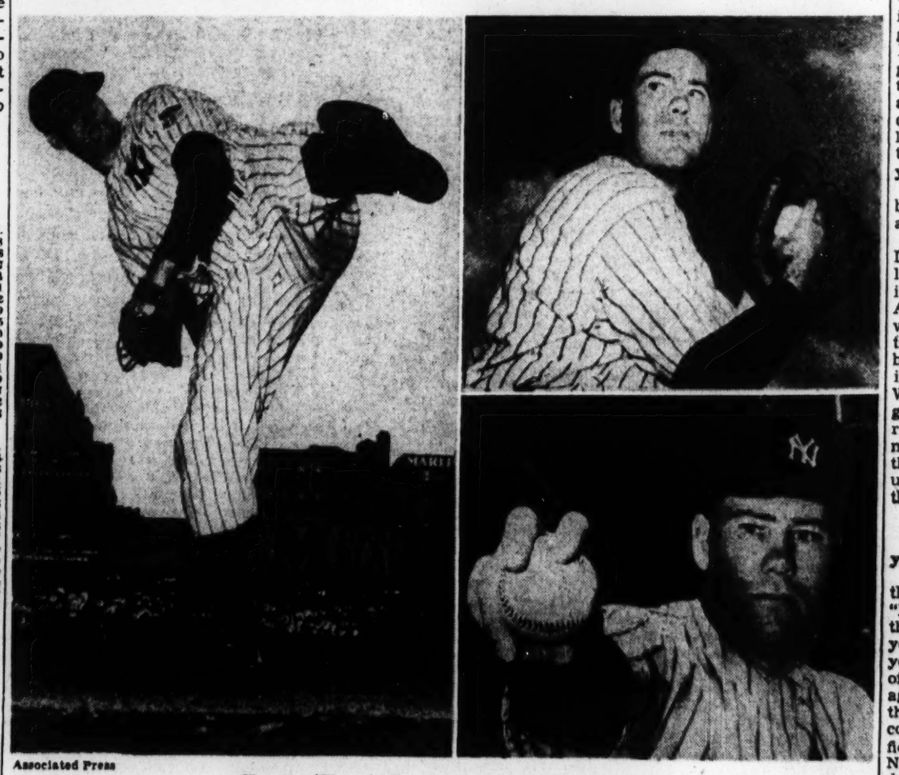
Army 63⅔, Navy 62⅓.

College Tennis

Result May 27
By the Associated Press

Army 5, Navy 4.

Here Is How It Is Done—Without Mirrors



Associated Press

Ernie (Tiny) Bonham of the Yankees

The big right-hander has now won seven straight games this season in the American League and may well be on the way toward the 30-victory level. He has not been beaten. Exponent of the forkball, Tiny's great control has yielded only five bases on balls in the seven contests.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, May 28, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Five

Mikhail groped his way along through the machines that lined his pathway. Once a sudden scampering noise just ahead made him catch his breath and stop short. The next instant he almost laughed aloud with relief as he saw a big rat darting away.

As he neared the end of the room a pale reflected whiteness from the snow outside told him where the windows were. When he reached them he made his way along the wall, always in that same stooping position, until a draught of icy air warned him that the broken window must be near. When he found it he crouched below and waited to listen. No sound broke the oppressive stillness.

Satisfied at last that no suspicious movement betrayed a waiting watcher outside, he cautiously raised himself and looked through the opening left by the missing pane. He could not see anything, for the deserted stable cast dense shadows across the narrow street between it and the mill. With some difficulty, because the sill was quite high, Mikhail climbed up. Then without wasting a precious moment, once he was committed to the risk, he dropped down on the other side. In the darkness and hurry he caught his hand on an edge of the broken glass and cut it. He took his handkerchief from his pocket as he ran, wrapped it hastily over the cut and then pulled a glove over it.

A Watchman's Warning

He wanted to hug the shelter of the empty buildings a little longer; but he knew he would be in greater danger there, if discovered, than if he followed the less hidden and more direct route, although there was more likelihood of meeting a patrolling guard.

He forced himself to walk at a smart but not suspiciously hurrying pace along the more open road. He met no one; and at last he came to the main street and passed the large mill building, the dulled roar of the machinery behind the closed windows drowning the sound of his sharp footfalls on the frozen ground. One of the mill watchmen passed and looked at him suspiciously; then he recognized him by the light streaming from the mill out on to the street.

"Good night, Feodor," said Mikhail, forcing himself to speak calmly.

"Good night, Mikhail Andreovitch," answered the watchman. Then he stopped to add: "You had better hurry home—the Kossacks are out. They say they are hunting for some agitators who were holding a secret meeting."

"Have they caught them?" Mikhail tried to speak with natural but not too intense interest.

The man shrugged his shoulders. "I do not know. Only they rode past like wild men an hour—two hours ago. I went inside the mill; it is well not to be on the street when the Kossacks are raging!"

He went on his way, and ten minutes later Mikhail was safely home. Tatiana was waiting up for him; she exclaimed with dismay when he took off his woolen glove and she saw the handkerchief wrapped round his hand.

"What have you done? And how did you do it?" she demanded anxiously.

"It is nothing. I cut it a little on some glass," answered Mikhail.

She looked searchingly at his face.

"There is something the matter, Mikhail," she persisted fearfully. "You look so—so queer—"

Mikhail spoke with an impatience that was not usual with him.

"It is nothing, I tell you. I caught my hand on a piece of broken glass in the dark."

"There was a disturbance outside, a long time ago," said Tatiana slowly.

"It was the Kossacks," replied Mikhail, hanging up his shube. "I met one of the watchmen and he told me. They said there was a secret meeting somewhere, and they were hunting for agitators."

"It was a good thing you did not meet them," said Tatiana. "Now I will bring hot water and wash your hand."

Exciting Prospects

A few days later, Mr. Franklin had an exciting announcement to make when he came home for dinner; two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who were friends of his brother, Dan Franklin, in New York, would visit Moscow in a few days.

"Dan is very anxious for them to meet you and me, Natalie," Mr. Franklin said to his wife. "He wants us to show them round Moscow. I had a letter from Mr. Johnson this morning; they have only two days to spare, so we can't ask them to visit us here. I suppose you can plan to stay in Moscow a couple of days next week?"

"Yes, indeed!" answered Mrs. Franklin smiling.

"I want to show them the Kremlin, of course," continued her husband. "The Nicolai Palace has been closed to visitors since the disturbances last year; but I called the Police Chief, Rhiner, over the telephone this morning, and he has promised to give me a special order to go through it. He also said he would try to do himself the honor of escorting us himself."

Mrs. Franklin looked dismayed. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "I do hope he won't! I should be terrified to go anywhere with him. Why, they throw bombs at him all the time!"

Mr. Franklin laughed; then he explained for Miss Brickham's benefit: she had been in Russia only a few months and things Russian were still mysterious to her.

"Rhiner is Police Master of Moscow," he said. "That is the most important position in the city: indeed, as a member of the secret police, he can overrule even the Governor of the district. He is a very able man, and he has saved Moscow from revolution more than once; but he is pretty ruthless. The agitators are after him, and his life has been attempted a number of times. They say that when he goes to any of his clubs the other members all melt away as quickly and quietly as possible, for fear the place should be bombed! But he is as brave as they come."

Opportunity Knocks

Nadine really wanted to see the Kremlin; but there was a more important reason why she wished desperately to go on this occasion. When her father had been telling Miss Brickham about Rhiner, a sudden idea had flashed into her mind; it was a sketchy idea as yet, but she felt it had great possibilities—so great, that she was determined to use every effort to achieve the first requirement for carrying it out.

As it happened, the effort was not so great as she had anticipated. Mrs. Franklin had the kindly thought that Miss Brickham would enjoy meeting some Americans; so she invited her to go to Moscow, too; from Miss Brickham to Nadine was a short step, and the coveted consent that she should be included was given without too much difficulty.

During the next few days Nadine spent a good deal of time on the ice hill, whenever she could be there alone. She had decided the best way to learn to come down it on her skates was to start near the bottom and then gradually practice going higher and higher all the time. In this way the sharp jerk at the bottom was lessened, and she learnt the necessary balance to meet it. Soon she found she could take half the hill with pretty good certainty of success. The rest, she knew, would come with patience and practice. But she did not want anyone to know what she was doing, because she was determined to retrieve her former humiliation with an unheralded and spectacular success.

The day came that they were to leave for Moscow. The train steamed slowly through deep woods of pine and oak, with patches of lovely birch, frosted like delicate lace, wherever there was a piece of marshy ground. It was monotonous, perhaps, but the snow laden trees were always beautiful, and Nadine had a sense of deep satisfaction in watching them glide past; she knew the look of them so well that it was like seeing a parade of one's friends passing by.

They reached Moscow at last and drove to the hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Johnson met them.

"I'm so glad you have brought Nadine with you," said Mrs. Johnson, as they walked into the dining room for dinner. "Her Uncle gave me special instructions to find out all about her; he is very anxious that you should pay him a visit, Nadine. You had better come back with us."

"I'd love to," answered Nadine, her eyes shining.

Heart of an Empire

When they drove along the bank of the frozen Moskva River the following morning and saw the great battlements and walls of the Kremlin, Nadine thought she had never before seen it look so splendid. The sun shone on the snow and illuminated the white churches with their gold and colored towers and domes. It flashed on gold crescents—the sign that once, when Moscow was a Tartar city, the churches had been Mohammedan mosques—and it flamed triumphantly on the crosses set above them. They drove past the great Ivan Valiki belfry, with its series of bell towers, built one above the other, with huge bells swinging inside each one.

Nadine was even more interested in the people than in the buildings, for here in Moscow were gathered all the varied peoples and tribes of the great Russian Empire. There were warrior-like Circassians from the Caucasus, with rows of silver cartridges slung across the front of their long coats, and always a kindzhal, or long dagger, guarded by a silver decorated case, hanging from a narrow belt, clasped with a silver buckle. They wore high lambskin hats, either black or gray.

Then there were the Kossacks, riding their rough-coated horses; and Tartars from Kazhan, with funny little colored skullcaps, to hide the shaven tops of their heads, for they were good Mohammedans.

The Nicolai Palace

The two sleighs stopped at last outside the Nicolai Palace. Mr. Franklin handed his special order to a sentry, who, after scanning it suspiciously, summoned an officer, who in turn began to read it slowly. Suddenly the sentry drew himself stiffly to attention and presented arms: the officer looked up quickly, then stood very erect, saluted and stepped forward with a rather breathless "Your Excellency!"

A big man in uniform walked toward the first sleigh, as Mr. Franklin got out quickly.

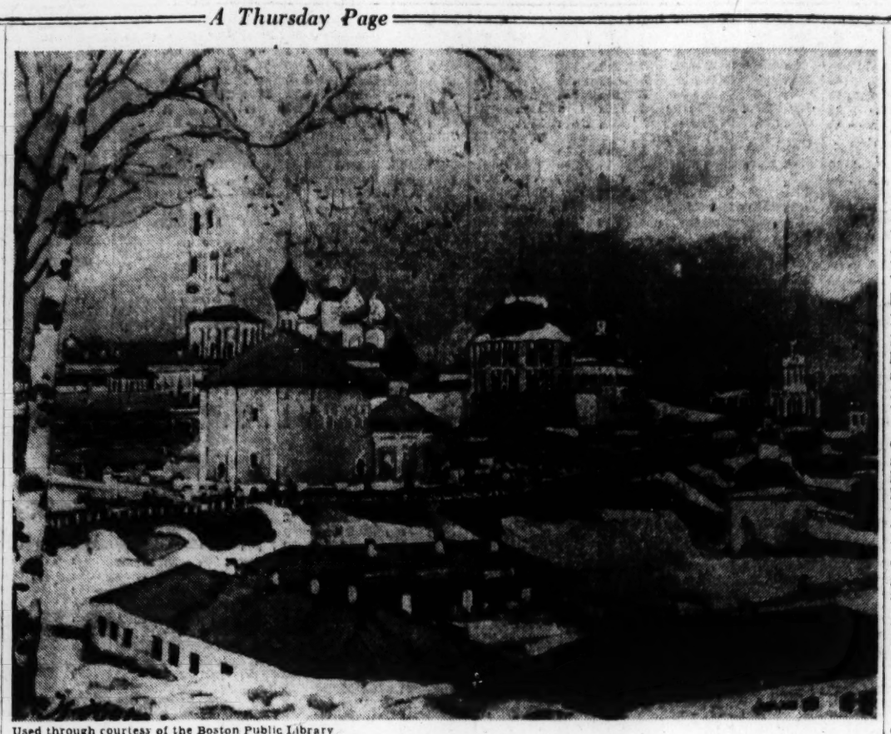
"Sdravstvouyte, Vasili Vasilovitch!" He shook hands, and then after this first greeting he welcomed the rest of the party in excellent English, bowing with extreme politeness to each of the ladies in turn.

As Nadine gave him an eagerly inquiring glance, he suddenly turned and looked at her, and his steely grey-blue eyes pierced through her like a rapier thrust. She caught her breath with a little shiver, and her carefully laid plan fell shattered. She felt she just dared not beard this lion all alone! If only she had enlisted her father's help! Now it was too late. She would have to give up her wild idea and think of something else to do. Sadly she followed her mother into the palace. Rhiner and her father were just behind. The great door shut; it sounded like the crash of doom on her hopes.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Mikhail had been attending a meeting of revolutionists in Oriefko, when Kossacks rode into the building to break it up. Hiding behind a machine in the darkness, he waited until long after all was quiet and then started to find his way out. His father, a landowner who held liberal views, had been arrested by government agents and was being held without trial, liberal views not being popular with the government in Russia at that period, just before the first World War. He and his sister, Tatiana, had found good friends in Nadine Franklin and her parents. Nadine was most keen to help them win their father's release. Mr. Franklin was the American director of the Sazonsky mill; his wife was Russian.



Used through courtesy of the Boston Public Library
A Russian provincial town—a painting by K. Yuon

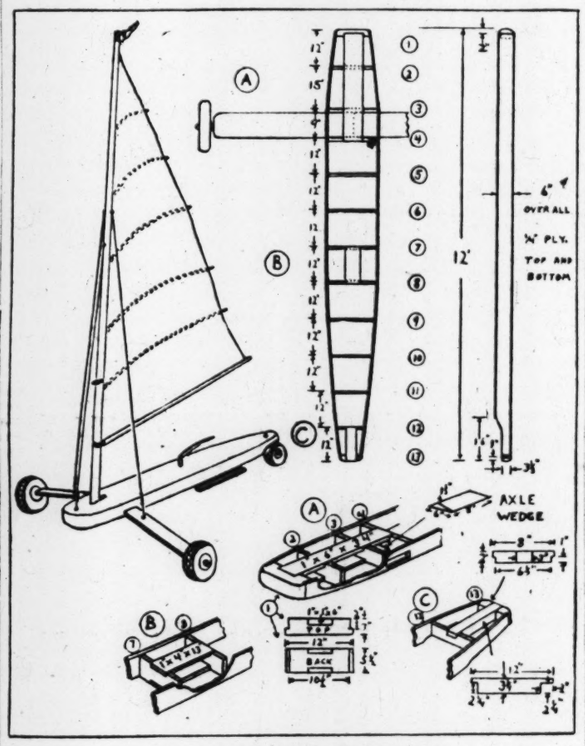


Diagram for building a Dry-Yacht

Get Ready for Vacation Days

Build a Dry-Yacht—1

By Keith Vining
Illustrated by the Author

Enjoy a "sport for kings," now on any firm meadow, abandoned highway or ball-park, or tide packed ocean beach, in this unusual machine—a Dry-Yacht! You may have much fun in building it, too, and ingenuity may save you money, in selection of the mechanical parts, many of which may be found at the nearest junk dealer's. You may find from a study of the list below that you already have at hand much of the wood you will need.

Materials You Will Need

Three matching 12" to 16" "doughnut" wheels, with axles to match; or three pieces of ½" (inside) x 5" pipe threaded and floor flanges.

A motorcycle front fork, or 28" x 2" x ¾" strap iron; 10" x ½" pipe and 6" x 1" pipe for substitute.

Ten feet of ½" (inside) pipe and several feet of thin strap iron to build parts of the steering gear.

An assortment of bolts, nuts, screws, nails, etc., as needed.

One pound of powdered Casein glue.

Wood—White pine, cypress or fir: 45" x 5½" x ¾"; 60" x 5½" x 1"; 34" x 6" x 1"; 24" x 4" x 1"; 34" x 6" x 2"; 12" x 3" x 3¼"; 16" x 3" x 5½"; and 8" x 2" x 3¼", 8" x 8" x 1¾" spruce or fir; and 50 sq. ft. of ¼" plywood.

Assorted hardwood scraps for wedges, etc.

Lay out the fuselage lines (center and station lines) full size on a level wooden floor. Be sure that the fore-mentioned station lines are perfectly square with the center line and are the correct distance apart. These lines designate the front side of the stations or frames, dimensions of which follow;

No. 1—3" x 5½" x 16". No. 2—1" x 5½" x 16". No. 3—and No. 4 are 1" x 5½" x 18½".

No. 5, 6 and 7 are ¾" x 5½" x 18½".

No. 8—¾" x 5½" x 17½".
No. 9—¾" x 5½" x 16".
No. 10—¾" x 5½" x 14".
No. 11—¾" x 5½" x 11½".
No. 12—¾" x 3¼" x 9".
No. 13—2" x 3¼" x 8".

Ready to Assemble

Now notch frames 1-2-3-4 for the braces shown in A. The top brace is 1" thick, the bottom brace 2" thick; both are 6" x 34" overall. Notice that the notches in No. 1 only extend into it fore and aft 2". The side notches in No. 1 are slightly tapered to the front to take the curved sides. Assemble A with glue and screws at No. 1 and No. 2, and one bolt each at No. 3 and No. 4. These bolts are centered and the heads and nuts countersunk flush at top and bottom. B and C are assembled with glue and screws also. C is notched at the top only of frames 12 and 13, for this 3" x 3¼" x 12" brace is notched to fit the frame notches.

Next tack the frames and A, B, and C into their correct positions on the floor, by "toe-nailing" (diagonal nailing) leaving heads of nails exposed for future pulling. Cut the ¾" x 5½" stock for the sides, being sure to cut the bottom at the back end of these up to the 3¼" width indicated for the last 16".

The side lengths are determined by bending a slender batten around the frames for a gauge.

Next week, we shall explain how to build and install the axles, running and steering gear.

Stories Strange and True

Book Reviews

Undersea Raider

Of timely interest is Walter Farley's book, "Larry and the Undersea Raider" (Random House, New York. $1.75). Somewhat incredible, not distinguished but thrilling is this story with Honolulu, just before Pearl Harbor, for its background. The boy hero Larry is the son of Lieutenant Commander Wilson, U. S. N., in charge of a destroyer hunting the base of a mystery raider.

Larry, left to himself because of his father's long hours on duty, spends much of his time with his young Hawaiian friend, Lihoolio Halakana. While searching for the uncharted island of Kaloloa, the boys chance upon a clue. How they follow it up, make a discovery, go through all kinds of danger but finally bring back valuable information to the authorities is a tale that will appeal to boys looking for adventure, war and up-to-the-minute books.

Sur-Dah Grows Up

"Lions on the Hunt," by Theodore J. Waldeck, with remarkable illustrations by Kurt Wiese (The Viking Press, New York. $2), is an outstanding book for lovers of animal stories. The story is told in fascinating style, with the appeal of fiction, but written by an explorer and hunter who has spent years in Africa and British Guiana and who is able to record his knowledge of animals and their native settings accurately.

Sur-Dah, the young lion, whose mother was killed by a Zulu spear before she could teach him the ways of the veldt, had to learn them the hard way—by experience. The story of Sur-Dah's growing up is worth reading both for its story interest and for its factual information about the "King of Beasts" and the ways of the wild. If you know Waldeck's "On Safari" and "The White Panther," you know what pleasure awaits you in this his newest book.

Sports and Champions

"Varsity Letter," by Franklin M. Reck (Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. $2), is a collection of stories built around a group of students at State College, a typical American setting with typical American students who love sports. Though students in agriculture, engineering, etc., and working hard in these fields, they bring their best to the game, be it football, baseball, swimming, or tennis, or whatever. The stories about each sport represented are well told and the book will be enjoyed by all sport fans.

A Girl Photographer

Photography as a career for women is the theme of "Skylark" by Margaret Thomsen Raymond and Freida Zylstra (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2). Here is a story of a girl photographer who flew over South America. The experiences which befell the heroine, Susan Dewees, are based on actual occurrences that took place when Freida Zylstra, a professional photographer and co-author of the book, made such a trip. Margaret Raymond, author of "A Bend in the Road" and other favorites with older girls, has added her story-telling ability to Miss Zylstra's professional knowledge. The result is an appealing career story, combining thrills and romance as well as reality and information that carry to the reader the fact that courage, skill and initiative are requisites for a career in photography.

Airline Stewardess

Girls who have ambitions toward a career in the skyways will find the main facts about it included in "Sky Hostess" by Betty Peckham. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. $1.75.) How to become an airplane hostess—what training is required—the pay received—the hostess' duties in the air and on the ground—are some of the questions answered in this practical, informational book, illustrated with photographs supplied by the important air lines of the United States and Canada.

Florence Bethune Sloan

CAMPS FOR BOYS

BOB-WHITE Health and Fun in the Country
Boys 4-15. Fee includes Riding, Swimming, Tennis, Archery, Crafts, Mountain Trips, Gardening, Woodcraft, First Aid. Mature counselors. Balance of rest and play. Nurse. Cabins. Three age groups. Unusual care for small boys. 28th year at Ashland, Mass. Easily accessible by car or train. *Separate unit for girls up to 10 years.* Write S. A. Hayes, Box 15, Framingham, Mass.

LEELANAU
FOR BOYS
22nd Season Glen Arbor, Mich.
William Beals, Director
Away from war talk and fears with important recreation and physical development. Leelanau campers will work, earn real money and enjoy all land and water sports. For boys of The Christian Science Monitor Readers. Guest house under same management.

CAMP VIKING
South Orleans, Cape Cod, Massachusetts
Sheltered Location Among the Pines
Riflery for all boys over ten. Best equipped shop on the Cape. All land sports. Sailing. Constant supervision. Cabins. Mature staff. Rate $275.
K. C. Bryan, 33-34, 164 St., Flushing, N. Y.

BIG BEAR BOYS' CAMP
BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA
Twentieth Season—Limited to 75 boys: 6 to 16. One counselor to every 6 boys.
Private swimming pool. Instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk daily. FRED M. and ETHEL JOHNSON, Directors. Also sister camp one mile. TAMABACK LODGE FOR GIRLS. Write for booklets. 1515 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. Albany 2787.

CHICKAGAMI
Boys 6 to 18 Pocono Pines, Pa.
17th Season. Private Lake. Sand Beach. Canoeing. Riding. Tennis. Golf. Overnight Hikes. Rounded Program. Trained Personnel. On secluded 2000-acre estate. Campers escorted from N. Y. Restricted. 8 Weeks $175. July $70. Aug. $65. NAWAKWA for GIRLS, opposite shore of lake. N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42d St. LO. 5-1550

SUSQUEHANNA
Boys 5-18. Mountain camp on private lake. New Milford, Pa. 24th Year. 700 Acres. Daily riding, complete course in horsemanship. Fine lake swimming. All other sports. Our own dairy farm and gardens. 3 age groups. Skilled leader for each 4 boys. Personal development our aim. Booklet. ROBERT T. SMITH, 243 West End Ave., New York City

LEN-A-PE In the Pocono Hills
On lake near N. Y. C. and Phila.
Boys 3-17
Riding, sailing, tennis, crafts, rope-spinning and -skipping, etc. Real Indian, cowboy, magician, nurse, naturalist and other boy-appealing experts.
David M. Keiser, 7733 Mill Rd., Elkins Park, Pa.
Call N. Y., SAc. 2-7681; Phila., Melrose 1682

MARANACOOK
Camp for Boys 7-17 Readfield, Maine
Over 30 years under same management. Staff of experienced educators. Varied program to meet the needs of the individual boy. Separate Junior Camp. Auxiliary mountain camp. Sailing. All sports. Cabins. Reasonable fee covers all trips, riding. No extras. Uniforms not required. Limited enrollment. References exchanged. Booklet on request.
William H. Morgan, Director, 466 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Tel.: Kenmore 4600
Edward Kip Chace, Asst. Director, 198 Moore St., Princeton, N. J. Tel.: 1661

Pocono Pines
IN THE HEART OF POCONOS
Boys 5-15. 18th year. Alt. 2000'. Excellent transportation. 90 miles from N. Y. or Phila. Screened cabins. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Arts and crafts trips. Excellent food. Careful supervision. Golf and riding available. Inclusive fee $235—8 weeks; $125—4 weeks. Parents and friends accommodated in lodge or cabins. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.
Paul W. Calhoun, Director, 8506 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

THE TOLTECS
Toltec Hills, Weston, Connecticut
For Sixty Boys
Wallace Greene Arnold
342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WINNAKEE
West Brattleboro, Vermont
No near military objectives. Canoe and Mt. trips, swimming, tennis, riding, riflery, archery, fencing. Hobbies in radio, aviation navigation, meteorology, photography and others. Successful tutoring. Selected clientele. Boys 7-17, three age groups, camp mother. $250.
Avery C. Bacon, Monroe High School, Rochester, N. Y.

ADMIRAL BILLARD ACADEMY
Intensive naval drill for young men 13-20 in special summer session of 8 weeks. Selected high school subjects. Fully accredited naval prep school. Cadets from 19 states. Naval customs, traditions, routine. Usual summer naval camp for boys 8-12, sailing, swimming, sports. Moderate fee. Catalog, Director, Summer Session, New London, Conn.

CAMP FARMHILL Leesburg, Va.
Boys 6-15 years
FORTY MILES WEST OF WASHINGTON, D.C.
On the 420-acre farm, boys enjoy farm life, the fresh food, the many animals, the woodland trails and streams. Swim-Bible study. Inclusive fee $225. Folder on request.
EDWARD C. WILLCOX, Director

MON-O-MOY
SEA CAMPS for BOYS
BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb sailing, swimming, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports, Riflery, Riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Nurse. Counselor's Training Course. Junior, NAVAL UNIT for older boys. Junior, Intermediate, Guides, Senior Camps. Illustrated booklet on request.
HARRIMAN M. DODD, West Auburn, Mass.
Wono, a separate camp for girls 6-18

IDLEWILD ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Fun galore—afloat and ashore—on famous Lake Winnepesaukee. Sail and speedboating, canoe trips, riding, golf, tennis, riflery. Expert coaching. 3 camps, boys 6-18. No extras. Modern equipment. Cabins. 32nd year. Booklet.
L. D. BOYS, 390 Otis Street, West Newton, Mass.

WAMPANOAG On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod
A salt water camp for 50 boys 6-16. Individual attention. All usual sports. Sailing featured. Work group at reduced fee for boys 15 and 16. Superior staff. 34th season. Booklet. D. B. Taylor, 117 Elgin St., Newton Center, Mass.

ABNAKI ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Famous Vermont camp for boys 9-19 years; 3 divisions. Convenient, protected location. Ample equipment. Adult counselors. Learn-by-doing program. Leadership training. Crafts; land and water sports. $150 season, June 27-Aug. 22. Booklet. 319 Strong Bldg., Burlington, Vt.

FARRAGUT NAVAL CAMP
July 1-Aug. 30. Cruises on inland waterways. Expert instruction in rowing, sailing, swimming. 60 boats. Boys 10-20. Tutoring available. Limited enrollment. Inclusive fee. Catalog. Rear Admiral S. S. Robison (Ret.), Box C-9, Toms River, N. J.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp BOYCROFT
Lake Winnipesaukee, in the Heart of New Hampshire
"Once a Boycrofter, always a Boycrofter"
A superior camp since 1922. All land and water sports. Adult counsellors. Special rate for Juniors. Booklet and recommendations on request. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. MEYER, School Dept., Cohasset, Mass.

FAIRWOOD BOYS 7-18
Torch Lake—Traverse Bay region, Mich.
Fun, fellowship, increasing self-reliance grow from a summer at Fairwood. All land, water sports—swimming, sailing, riding, riflery, woodcraft. Indian lore, crafts, many trips. Counselor to every four boys. Separate Junior camp. Affiliated with Four-Way Lodge for girls, 24th year. Catalog.
H. C. Eder, 3001 Belmont Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

CAMPS

NEW ENGLAND MUSIC CAMP
Enjoy musical summer with famous artists in woods of Maine. Belgrade Lakes region. Private instruction—instrument or voice; all camping activities included in fee. 18 practice cabins. Membership in Symphonic Orchestra, Band, Chorus. Catalog. Paul E. Wiggin, 136 Hampden Street, West Springfield, Mass.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

PERRY-MANSFIELD
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
Riding—Pack Trips
War Activities
Sports—Dance—Drama

ADEAWONDA
Girls 5-18. 14th year. Spring Lake, Maine. Location ideal for present-day needs. 12,000 camp acres, private inland lake 3½ miles long. 3 age groups. 2,400 ft. alt. All activities: Riding, Hunt Course, Sailing, Bicycling, Pack Trips. New co-operative unit. Inclusive Fee. Catalog.
Miss Helen E. Atwood, Director, Wauregan, Conn.

OPECHEE Girls 4-18 27th Year
FOR HAPPINESS
New London, N. H. Safe location on Pleasant Lake in White Mts. Selected enrollment. Land and water sports. Sandy beach. Dancing. Cabins. Alt. 1400 ft. Fee $150. Booklet.
MRS. F. M. HOCKADAY
Office, 27 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

AUKEELA
In the heart of the White Mountains. 21st year. Seniors, Juniors, Midgets 6 to 16. Mountain camping trips. All water and land sports, riding, crafts, dramatics. Counselor Training Course, girls 17 up. Catalog. Hope M. Allen, Director, 118 Elgin Street, Newton Center, Mass.
FOR GIRLS • CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

MOY-MO-DÄ-YO
Girls 5-18 36th Season Cornish, Me.
A safe, constructive, wholesome experience on the shore of Lake Pequaket (Iniand). Sandy beach. Land and water sports. Music, dancing, dramatics. Golf, horseback riding, trips. Inclusive fee. Booklet.
F. Helen Mayo, 15 Wren St., West Roxbury, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Peterson, 33 Collins Rd., Waban, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled sympathetic leadership. BOOKLET. Directors:
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, CAMP KOHAHNA, MAPLE CITY, MICHIGAN.

newfound
On Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
Natural outdoor life amid lovely surroundings assures physical and spiritual development. All sports and games that girls enjoy. White, sandy beaches, safe bathing. Dramatics and dancing given special emphasis. Riding, arts and crafts, overnight trips. Exceptional housing facilities. Staffed by professional teachers. Illustrated booklet.
MRS. W. K. HORTON
Pines Lakes, Paterson, N. J.
Tel. Pompton Lake 198
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor for 20 years.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

VISTAMONT
White Mountains, 17th season. Girls 10-17. Mature forward-looking camping. Three age groups. All sports. Carefully planned trips.
RED FOX Co-educational Junior Camp, 5-10
Outing Club for older girls, 15-19.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Howell Lewis
Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Mass.
Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.

PINE TREE
31st yr. Near Pocono Manor, Pa. 90 miles from N. Y. C. and Philadelphia
On mt. lake. Four age groups. Flexible program of field and lake sports. Camp Horse Show. Arts and crafts. Riflery, tennis. For catalogue address,
Blanche D. Price, Hazel M. Auker, Dirs., 404 West School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Merriwyn
Bemidji Minnesota
Eight weeks of outdoor sport, adventure and companionship for a carefully selected group of girls. Riding, sailing, archery, tennis, handicrafts, canoe trips.
Address: Prudence Merriman
329 10th Avenue S. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota

SHOSHONI In the Colorado Rockies
55 miles from Denver—Class "A" Camp—Cabins Featuring horseback riding—Swimming—Trips All-weather tennis courts—Dancing—Dramatics Crafts — Archery — Riflery — All-inclusive fee. Excellent food—Girls 9 to 19—Seventh Season. Booklet on request.
MISS FANNIE CARTER BARNHART
7117 Maryland Avenue Saint Louis, Mo.

SEA PINES
CAPE COD • 36TH SEASON • FOR GIRLS
Private beach. 100 acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, arts, crafts. French conversation. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Guest House for adults.
WINTER SCHOOL
Write for Booklets
FAITH DICKFORD, Box H, East Brewster, Mass.

COTUIT ON CAPE COD INLAND LAKE
Sailing featured — instructor for each boat. Swimming, canoe trips, tennis, music, arts, crafts. Fee includes riding on famous Oyster Harbor's paths. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every 3 girls. Many campers from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Booklet.
Miss Emma L. Schumacher
170 Elm St., New Rochelle, New York

NESHOBE
A RIDING CAMP OF DISTINCTION
On Lake Fairlee, Elv, Vermont. Famous for the beauty of its location, the care given its girls, and the excellency of its food. Riding, sailing, canoeing, swimming, tennis, dancing, music, dramatics, crafts and mountain trips. INCLUSIVE FEE.
Mrs. Edward H. Osgood, Dir., Bradford, Vermont

LA REW
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
8 to 16 years
SEASON JULY-AUGUST
Summer Camp
MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON
LA REW SCHOOL
AZUSA, CALIF.

SEND FOR NEW
FREE FOLDER

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CHAPPA CHALLA
Duxbury, Mass.
Separate camps — for girls, for boys. Day camps for boys and girls. Warm salt water bay. 10 mile beach. Riding, sailing. All sports included in tuition. Tutoring. 40 miles from Boston. Booklet.
Elizabeth M. Carleton, 918 Bradshaw St., Medford, Mass.

Beverly Pines
near Lake Arrowhead
Camp for Boys 7-13. Camp for Girls 8-13. A fine program of rich activities under expert supervision. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Steimle, P. O. Blue Jay, Calif. (Until June 15, 3220 Glendon, W. Los Angeles, Calif. Ph. AR. 31880) Fee $35 wk.

WINNWOOD
Summer School and Camp Activities
AGES 5 TO 14
Large Attractive Campus
40 Miles from New York
WINNWOOD, Babylon, Long Island

SCHOOL—CAMP

LONG LAKE LODGE
NORTH BRIDGTON, MAINE
The pioneer SUMMER TUTORING SCHOOL established by Edwin V. Spooner. Individual instruction for Fall examinations or make-up work. 41st season opens July 13, 1942.
GEORGE W. HINMAN, Andover — MONTVILLE E. PECK, Massachusetts

PLEASANT GROVE CAMP
Pleasant Lake, Cape Cod, Mass.

On Inland Fresh Water Lake
All Camp Activities
2 Age Groups 4-16
Counselor's Training
For Boys and Girls
Mrs. Harry B. Grove
147-30 Cherry Ave.
Flushing, N. Y.

ELEKTOR
On Lake Teedyuskung, Hawley, Pa.
For Children of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
All regular camp activities. Small groups. Trained supervision. 1700 ft. above sea level. 115 mi. from New York. Accessible by train or bus. All inclusive fee 8 wks.—$190, 4 wks.—$100.
Mrs. Maude Clarke, Dir.
Elektor Academy, Jamaica, N. Y. RE. 9-4792
Mr. and Mrs. G. Dyne, Asstr., Pine Ridge 3-0200

WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP
Accredited summer session with complete activities program. Established in 1926 to speed up preparation for college. Extended to year-round educational system in 1928. Geared to a thorough time-saving program. Wassookeag is prepared through years of experience to meet the demand that boys save a year in school.
Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director Dexter, Maine

Westwood-Ho Rancho Camp
Ranch Camp for Girls 7 to 15
Eight Glorious Weeks from July 1 to Aug. 28 on CLEAR LAKE California
200 woodland farm acres, 2000-ft. elevation, permanent buildings. College-trained, mature counselor for every four girls.
A safe, secluded, easily accessible camp. Non-regimented. Child centered program—Activities revolve around farm life—Water Front Sports on large lake—Boat Trips—Horseback Riding (trail and pack trips)—Archery—Badminton—Croquet—Handicraft—Naturecraft—Campcraft. One all inclusive fee. No extra charges.
Directed by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton R. Bowen. Write 1826 Overland Avenue, West Los Angeles, or phone ARizona 30600 to make appointment to see colored movies of actual camp life.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day's sales	433,830
1942 volume to date	43,716,543
1941 volume to date	52,420,319

Stock Market Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP) — Irregularity seeped into today's stock market as profits were cashed on Wednesday's climbing steels and motors.

It looked at the start as though the list might duplicate the recovery aunt of the previous session but offerings in leading industrial groups soon halted a modest intital advance.

While plus signs were fairly well distributed in the final hour, losers were sufficiently numerous to cloud the direction.

Dealings dwindled after the opening and transfers for the full stretch were around 350,000 shares. Volume was aided by one 10,000,-share block of Coty International, unchanged at 1½.

The approach of a lengthy week-end—principal markets will recess Saturday for Memorial Day—caused lightening of commitments here and there, brokers said. Although bullish sentiment still was in evidence regarding prospects for a big air smash at Hitler, indecisive fighting on battle fronts of Russia, Libya and China helped slacken bidding. Scant stimulation was found in business and tax developments.

Stocks in the resistant class included Allied Chemical, J. I. Case, U. S. Rubber preferred, Southern Railway, Philip Morris, Johns-Manville and U. S. Gypsum.

Backward inclinations were exhibited most of the time by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Western Union, du Pont, American Can, Anaconda, Union Carbide and Caterpillar Tractor.

Bond market prices today stayed within close range of Wednesday's finals with the trend a bit mixed near the last hour.

A few rails and specialties ventured outside the fractional area within which the general list fluctuated, but there were as many on the offside as there were together.

Holding slight gains were Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 4½s, Childs Co. 5s, Alleghany modified 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, International Paper 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Leaning backwards a bit or holding unchanged were, among others, Wabash first 5s, Texas Co 3s, Northern Pacific 4s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s and 6s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Burlington 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet and only slightly changed on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Denmark 6s, Copenhagen 5s and Sao Paulo stamped 7s were among foreign issues improving. Australia 4½s were lower.

Government Needs To Change AAA Act To Sell More Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government stocks of raw cotton soon will have to be withdrawn from the market unless there is a change in the 1938 Agriculture Adjustment Act, Agriculture Department officials disclosed.

The Government owns about 3,700,000 bales which were acquired under grower-loan programs. An additional 1,185,000 bales are stored under loans.

The Government has been selling from its own stocks. However, the 1938 Farm Act limits such sales to 1,500,000 bales during a calendar year. Sales made so far this year total 1,322,364 bales, leaving only 177,636 bales to be sold during the remainder of 1942.

Sales, which have been averaging about 260,000 bales a month, amounted to 195,105 bales in May. Reflecting the demand for such cotton, the Department received bids for 588,050 bales during May.

Officials have not indicated whether the Government may seek a change in the law to permit the sale of more cotton. They recalled, however, that President Roosevelt has interpreted the law as giving the Government authority to release its stocks to the Army and Navy. Under this interpretation, textile mills filling military orders could, it was said, receive Government raw cotton in payment.

Engineering Awards 132 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week were 132 per cent higher than in the like period of 1941 but fell back slightly from the preceding week, Engineering News Record reported.

Details follow:

	Wk. May 28	Prev. Wk.	Last Year
Construction:			
Total	$162,227,000	$216,513,000	$70,368,000
Private	5,458,000	9,305,000	29,317,000
Public	157,769,000	207,208,000	41,051,000

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The stock market maintained a steady tone in quiet trading today.

British funds were about unchanged and foreign bonds were firm.

Industrials received moderate support. Oils rallied near the close.

Purcell Renominated

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The nomination of Ganson Purcell to another term as a member of the Federal Securities Commission was submitted to the Senate today by President Roosevelt.

Prices Fixed On 35 More Canned Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has fixed maximum prices at the canners' level for 35 canned vegetables, but left wholesale and retail prices under terms of the universal price ceiling.

Retailers' and wholesalers' prices cannot exceed the March level, but OPA said that wholesale prices might be revised if necessary to prevent "undue pressure on the retail price structure."

Simultaneously, OPA announced that the Government would put a floor under the prices of the 10 most important vegetables, guaranteeing canners 92 per cent of the ceiling price.

This would be done, if necessary, through Agriculture Department purchasing.

Government Absorbs Loss

Further, it was announced that if canners' costs are driven up by raw material or other costs to a point where wholesalers cannot buy a particular vegetable, the Government will buy it at 92 per cent of the ceiling price and resell to wholesalers at "prices which will give wholesalers a reasonable margin." The Government, in other words, would absorb the difference.

The 10 vegetables given both a ceiling and a floor were asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, carrots, peas, spinach, tomatoes and tomato juice.

The other 25, covered by price controls only, are artichokes, baby food (chopped vegetable and vegetable purees), bamboo sprou's, bean sprouts, carrots and peas, celery, chile sauce, hominy, okra, okra with tomatoes, onions, parsnips, peppers, pickles, rhubarb, succotash, tomato catsup, tomato paste, tomato puree, tomato sauce, turnips, vegetable greens, mixed vegetables, vegetable juices (except sauerkraut juice and mixed vegetable juice)

Each Cannery Has Own Price

The price support program also covers two canned vegetables, pumpkin and squash, which are not included in the specific list of commodities brought under price control. They were not covered by the order because increased raw material costs for these vegetables cannot yet be determined. They, like all other vegetables not specifically named, are regulated by March levels.

The new ceiling, effective at once, gives each cannery its own maximum price covering hermetically sealed, canned or glass-packed vegetables. The price support provisions cover only canned foods.

Each canner will reckon his maximum price by the following formula:

The weighed average price per dozen charged by the cannery in the first 60 days of the 1941 packing season; plus 8 per cent to take care of increased labor and other costs exclusive of raw materials, plus the actual increase in cost of the raw agricultural commodity, as of May 4, 1942, over the cost of the raw commodity for the 1941 pack.

Business Told Advertising Way To Protect Sales

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—American manufacturers and business men must advertise now as never before if they expect to share in post-war sales, the Southern Graphic Arts Association convention was told.

Alexander Thomson, Jr., of Hamilton, Ohio, paper and fiber company executive, declared:

"Too many businessmen, in an emergency such as this, fail utterly to protect or even allow for depreciation of consumer goodwill and public acceptance which may be worth many times the value of their business.

"The battle of advertising goes right along as to whether advertising is an economic and social liability or whether it is the benefactor which puts merchandise into the hands of ordinary people and constantly reduces prices.

"The fact remains that America is the richest country in the world with the highest standard of living. Advertising has made that possible."

Mr. Thomson said the only way for any business to be sure of its sales is to keep its name before the public now, to protect its brand name and be ready "for the flood of business which is bound to come."

He said there was no foundation to rumors of shortages in newsprint paper and ink, but declared that in the future colors may be less brilliant, paper less white and some inks not as fast.

B. & M. April Earnings Well Above Last Year

By the Associated Press

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported an April net income of $980,691 after fixed charges, as compared with $514,290 in April, 1941.

Results for the first four months of 1942, the railroad stated, showed the road had earned its fixed charges and its four months' proportion of contingent charges, with a balance of $1,120,474.

A comparison showed freight revenue in April this year was 43 per cent higher than in April, 1941, passenger revenue 74.4 per cent higher and express 15.3 per cent higher.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	40	39	40	+1½
48¾	43	Acme Stl (4)	2	43	43	43	M'y21
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y15
11¾	10	Addressog ½a	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$3Ow	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y25
22¾	16¼	Alleg L S ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
5⅛	3½	Allen Ind (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y27
49	1181½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	126	126	126	+1½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10	10	10	M'y27
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4	Allied St .30e	9	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	65⅜	65¼	65¼	—1
30½	22	Allis-Ch ¼e	3	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14¼	Alpha P C ½e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
1½	ⅠⅠ	Amal Leather	1	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y27
40¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	10	32⅛	31⅝	32	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .20e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	25¼	25	25	
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
65¼	56⅛	Am Can (4)	16	64⅛	64	64⅛	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
73¼	55½	Am C-Fpf1¾e	1	59	59	59	M'y27
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16⅝	16½	16½	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	105	105	M'y27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	+1¾
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y27
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Cy Su 1e	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	M'y27
7⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y27
19¼	16¾	Am Exp't ⅓e	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
ⅠⅠ	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	M'y23
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	5	20¼	20	20	— ½
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf		2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
32	25⅜	Am-Hw SS ¾e	7	26½	25¾	26½	M'y27
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	6	2¾	2¼	2⅜	M'y27
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	44	44	44	M'y25
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
30½	25	Am Ice pf	6	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅝	Am Locom'tive	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
89½	70	Am L pf 13¾k	1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
11¾	9½	Am M&F .40e	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	13	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y27
25¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17	17	17	
ⅠⅠ	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APL$6pf25⅛k	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	1	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	13	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Re M ½e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	1	6		6	
7⅝	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	36⅞	36¼	36¾	
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	2	31	31	31	M'y27
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdr 1e	14	17	16¾	17	+ ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	7½	Am Stov 1.20	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	16⅞	17	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89	86	89	+ ¾
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1¾e	4	21¾	21	19¼	M'y27
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	20	116⅞	116½	116⅜	— ⅜
149¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	4	41¾	41	41½	+1
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	16	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	129	129	129	—1
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	4	3⅞	4	M'y27
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	30	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	M'y27
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	M'y27
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	55⅜	Am Wool pf 2k	2	56	56	56	M'y27
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40	40	40	M'y25
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda ½e	20	24	23¾	24	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	14½	14¼	14½	M'y21
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27¾	Arch-D M ½e	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	M'y27
111⅜	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
67½	51	Arm I pr pf 3k	2	52½	52½	52½	+1¼
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26½	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	7	26½	26¼	26½	
7¾	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y22
4	2⅝	Art'm .77½g	2	3	3	3	M'y18
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅛	5	5	M'y27
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	M'y18
83	54	As DG2pf5½k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	26	26	26	M'y26
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	19	35¾	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	
26	20¼	Atl Cst L 1g	10	22	21⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	2	17	17	17	
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	— ¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	3	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	3	100	100	100	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	M'y25
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	44	44	44	M'y27
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7	7	7	M'y21
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y21
4½	2⅞	Aviat Cp .10e	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	3	11⅛	11	11	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	9	3	2⅞	3	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	11	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	M'y26
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	M'y27
18⅛	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	+ ¾
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	2	75	75	75	M'y22
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y22
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	14	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
14	9⅞	Benf Ind .40e	1	12	12	12	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1¼
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	19¾	19½	19¾	M'y27
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	22	51¾	51⅜	51¾	—1
121	108⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y26
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	M'y27
7⅜	5¼	Blaw-Kn .15e	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼e	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	15	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	26⅞	26	26⅛	M'y27
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	13½	13½	13½	—1
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	7	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	28	28	28	M'y23
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'y27
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	32½	32	32	— ½
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	ⅠⅠ	M'y26
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y27
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y27
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3½	2¼	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	3	12	11¾	12	M'y27
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y27
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	22	22	22	M'y27
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	5	17	17	17	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	4	7	7	7	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
6¼	5¼	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y26
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
3⅞	2½	Butte C&Zinc	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'y26
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅛	Calishaw Z-Ld	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y25
7½	5⅞	Cal & Hecla 1	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb W ¼e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y27
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y26
4⅞	3¾	Canadian Pac	37	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Ml ⅓e	3	30	30	30	
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S½e	1	25½	25½	25½	+1½
3	2¼	Carrier-C .05e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	5	64½	63¼	64½	+2¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	32¾	32½	32¾	— ¼
21¼	15	Celanese ½e	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
23½	16	Cent Agu 1½	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violeta 1g	2	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2	2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	3	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
2¼	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16¼	Chain Belt ¾e	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	7	14⅞	14½	14½	M'y20
7½	5½	Checker Cab	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	8	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	89	89	89	M'y20
4	2¾	Chus Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5	3	Chi&E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y27
13½	8⅞	Chi Gr W pf	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Chi Mail ¼g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y27
17½	12½	Chi P Tool 1e	8	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	50	50	50	M'y22
	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y27
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y27
10½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	5	11½	11	11½	+1
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y27
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y22
60¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	36	60¼	59½	59⅞	— ¼
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10	10	10	+ ⅜
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y27
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y26
29	22	Clev Gr Br ½e	4	22½	22½	22½	M'y20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	33¼	33	33	
36½	25⅜	Cluett Pea ¾e	9	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	3	71¼	70¼	71	+ ½
63¼	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y22
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P ⅓e	10	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	99	99	99	+ ⅜
14½	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14	13½	14	M'y27
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	26	26	26	M'y27
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	3	66	66	66	M'y27
20⅞	16¼	Comi Credit 3	23	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
100	91¾	Comi C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y26
26¾	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	22	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	101½	101½	101¼	M'y21
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .35g	5	8¼	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
ⅠⅠ	⅛	Com'th&South	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23¾	Com & Sou pf	26	26	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	Con Edis1.80	15	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Conde N .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N	1	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜M'y25
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	9	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1⅔g	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	31	12½	12⅜	12½	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88	88	88	M'y27
⅛	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	M'y26
2

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Experts Adamant Against Any Form of Sales Tax

Business and Industry

Congress Is Asked to Put Silver to Work

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The administration asked Congress today to put silver into uniform.

One hundred thousand tons of silver lie buried in underground treasure houses, mostly at West Point.

Donald M. Nelson, Jesse Jones and Henry Morgenthau appeared in person before the joint congressional silver committee today to ask that monetary silver as well as so-called "free silver" bullion not used as backing for currency, be set to work at industrial uses immediately.

In off the record statements to the committee Mr. Nelson revealed statistics of a serious possible shortage of copper for war purposes, which in earlier comments he has declared to be more precious now than gold.

Silver Bloc Uneasy

The silver committee, composed of members of the so-called "silver bloc" which is one of the most successful lobbies in Washington in securing subsidies for silver, showed obvious uneasiness over the request, to which they nevertheless acquiesced. Voicing the common feeling, Representative John R. Murdock (D) of silver-producing Arizona, told Chairman Pat McCarran (D) of silver-producing Nevada, that there was no alternative but to support the demand in the interest of the war, but that it would be "difficult to maintain the integrity of silver in our monetary system" while it was being used in stills for industrial alcohol and bus bars for electricity.

"I believe this marks the change of silver from a precious to an industrial metal," he commented.

Under the plan which the silver bloc hopes to work out, the Government's silver will be loaned to Jesse Jones' Defense Plant Corporation, which will loan it in turn to industry where it will serve in a dual capacity—as a defense metal and as the backing for currency. Leading economists have long since regarded silver as outmoded as a backing for currency, and call its position as a "precious" metal an abstraction, almost metaphysical in purport, during back to the days of William Jennings Bryan and the time when silver was a rare metal.

Secretary Morgenthau opposes the silver subsidy, but he promised the silver bloc today to make no move to demonetize silver and to preserve the "armed truce" which the Treasury has hitherto maintained.

The Treasury has already authorized the loan of 40,000 tons of free silver bullion from its West Point Treasure House, which duplicates what Fort Knox does for storing gold. This silver goes into so-called bus bars, or conductors, through which pass heavy electric currents in connection with aluminum manufacture.

The copper scarcity has now reached the point where Government silver held against paper currency is also needed, witnesses said today.

The Treasury now has about 100,000 short tons of silver in its vaults, plus an additional 14,000 tons outside. Of the 100,000 tons in the Treasury, 47,000 tons is free silver and 53,000 tons monetary silver held against currency.

Good Substitute

Silver substituted for copper in bus bars does not deteriorate, and is protected from theft, Mr. Nelson smilingly explained today, by a current of 30,000 volts.

The silver now proposed to be taken would go into condensing tubs and stills in converting wood alcohol for butadiene in making synthetic rubber. It could also be used to replace tin, antimony, zinc and other scarce metals.

"There are plenty of facilities in the United States to produce practically anything we want," Mr. Nelson told the committee, "the limitation comes from materials. That goes even for wood. There is now a scarcity of wood."

One of the chief needs for copper is for cartridge cases in small calibre ammunition. "It takes perfectly immense amounts," Mr. Nelson explained.

Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah demanded whether America's allies should not be first asked if they had any spare silver.

Secretary Morgenthau explained that none of the United Nations have any silver and that recently England has even asked America for some. "They don't have enough for their coins," he said. Mr. Morgenthau tactfully refrained from explaining that the reason foreign nations have lost silver is the spectacularly high price America till recently paid for imports and that even now it pays 71 cents an ounce for newly-mined domestic silver contrasted to the market price of 35 cents an ounce. This represents the silver subsidy which the silver bloc is fighting to retain.

Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho complained that release of monetary silver would "do just what Canada has done, and we will be on a fiat money basis."

Senator McCarran said he would look into the matter "with a great deal of anxiety—I say it—anxiety." He declared eliminating silver dollars would have "a very depressing effect on the people." Mr. Morgenthau said this was not contemplated.

Mr. Morgenthau later said there was not sufficient copper in coined pennies to make it worth reclaiming.

Maze of Synthetic Rubber Vistas Puzzles Even Experts

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As indicated in yesterday's article on the rubber shortage, the pending synthetic rubber program in the United States has already become, for the layman, a bewildering maze of chemical prospects and possibilities, with entrances and exits leading to or from such unexpected and hitherto unrelated industries as oil refining, sugar-growing, chemicals, sugar refining, industrial alcohol refining, whiskey distilling, grain farming, aviation gasoline, and even the wineries of the Pacific Coast.

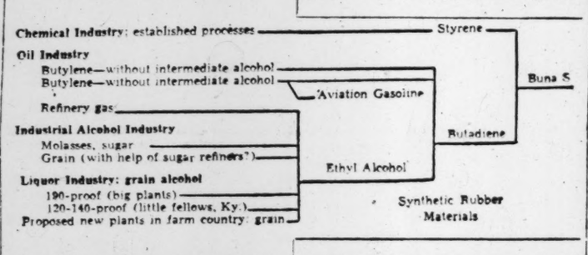
More than that, the outlook changes like a kaleidoscope, as new processes or adaptations of old ones come into the picture. It is small wonder that the Washington authorities appear slow in formulating the over-all program. It is somewhat like the problem in the airplane industry a couple of years ago of whether and when to freeze models, except that in this case it is a problem of whether and when to freeze processes. Though comparative price is (for the duration) a minor worry, the parade of new proposals raises questions of relative speed, burden on transport facilities, and need for scarce metals for fresh construction.

Reclaim Rubber Claims

Before consideration of the synthetic rubber program itself, a word is in order about the prospects of reclaim rubber. Big claims have been made about possibilities here for meeting the shortage of rubber. These claims, however, seem heavily exaggerated. It is claimed that there are 10,000,000 tons of scrap rubber available in the country. Since consumption has been under 600,000 tons a year this would mean that the equivalent of 16 years of new rubber is still lying around.

It is also claimed that for a small investment of under $50,000,000 equipment could be set up to reclaim as much as 1,000,000 tons a year of rubber scrap. This, however, is the equivalent of five new tires off every car in the country (14 pounds to the tire, 30,000,000 cars, 2,240 pounds to the ton). Moreover, the scrap people haven't been able recently to get in scrap rubber enough to turn out more than a quarter of this.

The following table depicts synthetic rubber ingredients and their sources:



A big rubber-scrap-collecting drive is scheduled to start in June, and it is proposed that the prices be increased, but claims of this size seem doubtful indeed, particularly with the public now reluctant to turn in tires which were once joyfully surrendered for new ones.

There are two chief raw materials for synthetic rubber. This means for "Buna S," which last week was slated to provide 700,000 out of 800,000 scheduled tons. For simplicity Neoprene, Butyl, and Buna N (Perbunan) will not be again mentioned in this outline.

Two Major Raw Materials

These two materials are styrene and butadiene (pronounced "butadyene." Styrene is the chemical industry's contribution and responsibility. Equipment to make it will take about half the cost of the program. But the chemical industry and styrene have not been in the papers. If there are problems, surprises, and technological romance in the styrene story the chemical industry has kept them to itself. The drama is on the butadiene side.

Butadiene is made from two major raw materials. One is butylene, which is the petroleum industry's baby. Oil people alone make it, and from oil sources only. The other raw material of butadiene is alcohol (nee Ethyl alcohol). Ethyl now appears on the way to becoming anybody's baby. It is made from blackstrap molasses, from high-test or invert molasses, from sugar, and from corn, wheat, and oats by the distilling industry. It can even be made from potatoes. In fact the picture is further complicated by the fact that the petroleum industry itself also has been making alcohol in very significant quantities out of refinery gas for over 20 years.

Picture Is Complicated

The synthetic rubber picture is so complicated that it must be told with the utmost possible simplicity, with all minor variations and specialties left out.

For this reason, the following story relates only to "Buna S" rubber. This is because, out of last week's schedule of 800,000 tons, Buna-S is slated to provide 700,000. Of the other 100,000 tons, 40,000 are scheduled to be made of "Neoprene," a trade name for a process of du Pont's which uses limestone, coke, salt, and sulphuric acid to produce a specialty rubber which has not appeared in the current discussions at all. The other 60,000 tons, of butyl rubber (the American originated rubber without bounce), is to be made from refinery gases and also has not figured in the controversies. A third synthetic prospect, "Bunna N" or "Perbunan," is not even included in program. Hence the story below does not relate at all to butyl, neoprene, or to Buna N, but only to Buna S, the backbone of the American synthetic rubber program.

Moreover only parts of the Buna S program are in flux or controversy. For instance there are two major raw materials for this rubber—styrene and butadiene. Styrene has hardly been mentioned. It is the chemical industry's contribution and responsibility. Styrene-making technology, apparently, is fairly well established already, and involves few novelties or surprises. If there is technical romance to the styrene side of the story it is apparently in the past or at least the chemical industry has kept the story to itself. The current drama is all on the butadiene side.

Further than that, plants and processes are required for the combining or "polymerizing" of the styrene and butadiene into the rubber itself. Here also the story has not involved politics or public controversy—at least so far. Plants will have to be built, but no such questions are being publicly argued as, for instance, where these shall be located or whether they shall use petroleum products, whisky-making equipment, or alcohol from surplus wheat.

All these problems concern the making of butadiene, not its final polymerization into the rubber. Such polymerization, incidentally, is a curious chemical process in itself. It involves stringing atoms end-to-end instead of side-by-side, to make long thread-like molecules of rubber which, apparently, in turn hook on each other in a microscopic version of the way by which the fibres of cotton, wool, or cut-staple rayon bend and hook about each other. But polymerization, though a wonder of chemistry, is not—at least yet—a problem in politics.

Butadiene in Limelight

About half of the $630,000,000 so far scheduled for the entire synthetic rubber program, Donald Nelson stated last Thursday, is to go into the plants to make styrene and the plants for the final polymerization of styrene and butadiene to make rubber. All the excitement is about the other half of the program—the making of butadiene and the raw materials for it, particularly butylene and alcohol.

Butylene and alcohol are the major raw materials for butadiene. Butylene is the petroleum industry's baby. Only oil people make it, and only from oil sources. Up to a few weeks ago—approximately up to the opening of the Gillette Committee hearings in the Senate—it was virtually the only scheduled raw material but butadiene.

The other raw material for butadiene is plain alcohol (nee Ethyl). It appears on the way now to becoming everybody's baby, and the ultimate choice of sources for alcohol to make butadiene to make Buna S rubber is now one of the hottest problems in Washington. It can be made from blackstrap molasses, invert molasses, sugar, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and even—as though to make the picture more complicated for the layman—from petroleum refinery gas.

(Next installment of this series will outline present and proposed methods for making butadiene, and alcohol for butadiene.)

SEC Moves Against Southern Utility

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has instituted proceedings against the Utilities Stock and Bond Corporation, which controls operating companies in Texas and Louisiana, to determine whether the company should limit its operations to a single integrated utility system under the Holding Company Act.

The corporation has filed a plan for divestment of certain securities as a step toward conforming with section 11 (B) of the act requiring integregation and simplification of corporate structures.

June 18 was set for a hearing on both the plan and the SEC's proceedings.

The corporation owns Empire Southern Gas Company and Empire Southern Production Company, which supply natural gas to Brady, Gorman, Desdimona, Carbon, Coahoma, Forsan, Rockwood, Lohm, Whon, Fife and Frickham in Texas; Minden Silby, Counchwood and Hartman in Louisiana, and Clarksville, Arkansas.

Other subsidiaries are the Louisiana Ice and Electric Company, Three Counties Ice Company and the Ice Service Delivery, Inc., serving communities in the central part of Louisiana, near Alexandria.

Brillo Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Brillo Manufacturing Co., Inc., announced a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. Brillo paid 30 cents a share Jan. 17 and in the latter part of 1941 paid 25 cents and an extra of 30 cents, although in previous years it had paid 20 cents. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of 50 cents was declared also, payable on the same date.

Treasury Still Firm Against Tax on Sales

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Treasury experts laid down a hammering barrage against sales tax sentiment today as the House Ways and Means Committee sought to make up a $2,000,000,000 deficit it already has piled up against the Administration's revised $8,900,000,000 tax goal.

Despite the prospective shortage, the department statisticians remained adamant against any form of a sales tax, primarily on the theory that it would bring disproportionate hardships to the low-income families.

"We have argued against the sales tax on its merits only thus far," one of the experts said. "When we finish explaining the administrative difficulties, some of the members on the fence will change quickly."

Treasury Hits Sales Levy

The Treasury staff launched its direct attack on either a manufacturer's, wholesaler's or retail sales levy at an extraordinary meeting of the committee last night, with statements by Randolph Paul, Secretary Morgenthau's tax adviser, and James W. Martin, University of Kentucky economist, now a Treasury consultant.

Members said that while the Treasury originally held that a retail sales tax would be the most objectionable form of any such levy, Mr. Paul declined to choose among them last night and, in fact, Mr. Martin said that from the administrative standpoint a retail sales tax would be the least objectionable.

The Treasury estimated two months ago that a 5 per cent retail sales tax, exempting Government purchases, would produce $2,500,000,000.

Having tentatively disposed of new corporation and individual income tax proposals, the committee has run squarely into the alternatives of accepting Treasury recommendations for increasing excise taxes by more than $1,000,000,000 or adopting some form of sales tax.

May Double "Gas" Tax

Members said, meanwhile, that the Treasury shortly would present a sharp downward revision of its March 3 estimates that its program of new excises would produce $1,340,000,000. It was learned that one of the major changes would be in Mr. Morgenthau's request for a doubling of the present 1½ cent gasoline tax, which he said would produce $242,000,000.

Details of the Treasury presentation last night were not immediately available, but Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) of the committee told newspapermen that Mr. Paul had said that a tremendous increase in Treasury personnel would be required for administration of a retail sales tax.

He said that the committee probably would discuss first the Treasury's excise program but he added that it was "absolutely certain that a sales tax is going to be considered by the committee."

The committee's night session followed close on its decision to reject a treasury proposal that estate and gift taxes be increased to bring $330,000,000 into the treasury.

The members decided to retain the present rates but previously agreed to the Treasury's recommendation that a uniform $60,000 estate tax exemption be substituted for the present combined $80,000 exemption—based on $40,000 of life insurance and $40,000 of other real and personal property.

Crude Oil Output Increases in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — Daily crude oil production for the United States increased 124,270 barrels to 3,620,325 for the week ended May 23, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was up 135,800 to 1,203,300; East Texas, 144,650 to 370,600; Illinois, 16,360 to 295,745; Louisiana, 1,645 to 305,225, and the Rocky Mountain States, 2,005 to 125,025.

California production declined 16,300 to 632,250; Eastern Fields, 1,250 to 119,200; Kansas, 5,500 to 256,250; Michigan, 4,600 to 62,100; and Oklahoma, 1,750 to 386,250.

Central's Income Rises 8 Per Cent

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Operating revenues of the New York Central increased 26 per cent the first four months this year, President F. E. Williamson said, and "it can be expected the volume of business during the remainder of the year will be substantial."

He told the annual stockholders' meeting, however, that the net income of $7,385,000 for the four-month period represented an increase of only about eight per cent due to the fact that the benefit of increased rates (passenger and freight) affected only a portion of the period, whereas the increased wage rates (to employees) and other costs affected the entire period."

Operating revenues of $447,789,655 last year were 20.85 per cent more than 1940, with freight traffic showing the greatest gain. Net income after all deductions, was $26,245,562, the largest in the last eleven years. Tax accruals amounted to $43,411,829, an increase of $9,935,810 or 29.68 per cent over the previous year.

All directors were re-elected.

Big Salaries Listed; Bonuses Defended; Restrictions Talked

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Louis B. Mayer, the Russian-born movie executive who began his career as a Massachusetts theater operator, topped the field of America's highest paid executives again last year with an income of $704,425 as managing director of production for Loew's, Inc.

Trailing far behind Mr. Mayer, who received $7,373 more than in 1940 and whose 1941 remuneration included $548,425.60 as either bonus or share in profits, were a host of other motion picture executives, actors and actresses, industrialists and businessmen, a survey of annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission showed today.

Gable Highly Paid

Clark Gable, motion picture star, received $357,500 from Loew's for second place and Nicholas M. Schenck was paid $334,204.54 as president and director of Loew's.

Many of the annual reports, however, have been held up by the SEC for possible censorship purposes. Included in this group are Eugene Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who was second in 1940 with $478,144, and other top ranking steel masters whose firms are engaged in war production.

The figures also do not represent the largest incomes in the United States since many persons who serve with small salaries or no salaries have big returns from investments.

Scores of the remunerations were well over the $25,000 which President Roosevelt told Congress last month ought to represent a limit on individual net incomes for the duration of the war.

George Washington Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company, who got $456,415 in 1940 to place among the first three, dropped sharply in 1941 to $288,144. This decline apparently resulted from a New York Supreme Court decision against the company which brought a reduction in "incentive compensation" paid the company's top executives. The court suit was noted on the company's report.

Behind Mr. Hill came Darryl F. Zanuck who received $260,000 as Vice-President in charge of production for Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation which also paid Ginger Rogers $215,000 and Tyrone Power $188,125 for their picture work.

Salaries Listed

Among others who received $200,000 or more in 1941 were: C. W. Deyo, President, F. W. Woolworth Company $252,061; Harry W. Bracy, a branch manager for the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, $249,690, a $43,288 increase over his 1940 payment; Harry F. Vickers, President, Vickers, Inc., and Waterbury Tool Company, affiliates of the Sperry Corporation, $229,316; Charles Boyer, French movie star, $220,833, and Deanna Durbin, $203,166, both from Universal Pictures. Miss Durbin also received $20,530 from Decca Records, Inc. Robert Stanley of Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y., received $215,050 as chairman and president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

The remuneration paid to Bing Crosby, who got $150,000 in 1940 from Universal Pictures, was not shown in picture company reports this year but Decca Records reported he was paid $100,640 by that company.

The Consolidated Oil Company reported a payment of $155,959 to H. F. Sinclair as president and director and the Richfield Oil Corporation in Los Angeles reported a $60,040 payment to Mr. Sinclair as chairman and director, bringing Mr. Sinclair's 1941 total to $215,999.

With the exception of the changes in the high ranking movie stars, the reports showed that remunerations paid, including bonuses or shares in profits, changed only slightly in 1941 from the previous year. In some instances declines were noted.

Freight Transport Committee Formed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced the formation of a transportation committee to make recommendations on freight transportation priority within the United States.

E. B. Stern of New Orleans, former president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was named chairman of the committee. At one time he was the WPB representative on the Board of Economic Warfare.

Other members, selected from various WPB units, are Dr. Reavis Cox, Division of Civilian Supply; H. W. Dodge, Material Division; Dr. William Y. Elliott, stockpile and shipping branch, and John J. Fennelly, division of industry operations.

Glidden Co. Six Months' Profit Is $1,118,049

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Glidden Company, manufacturers of paints and food products, reported $1,118,049 net profit on sales of $41,697,088 for the six months ended April 30, against $1,033,811 on sales of $28,191,314 for the same period a year earlier.

The company noted that before reserves for taxes, profits increased $674,781, or about 48 per cent, despite further strengthening of its inventory position. Glidden added that to anticipate this a reserve of $360,000 was established and deducted from profits for the interim period.

WASHINGTON (AP)—James F. Lincoln, president of a company handling millions of dollars of war contracts, testified that his system of incentive bonuses for employees, ranging as high as $50,000 a year, had saved the Government $35,000,000 through increased worker efficiency and reduced costs.

He flatly denied that he had installed the system in an attempt to evade excess profits taxes, and told the House Naval Committee that he had conceived the idea of stimulating co-operation after hearing President Roosevelt's "great speech on the abundant life" in 1933.

Paid Large Bonuses

His statement came after Edmund Toland, committee counsel, contended that the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which Mr. Lincoln heads, would have paid $4,438,916 more in taxes for the period 1939-41, inclusive, were it not for bonuses totaling $2,000,000 in 1941 and establishment of a $1,000,000 trust fund. The company turns out electrodes and welding equipment.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Toland introduced photostatic copies of checks showing bonus payments, running from $3,000 to $5,000 for $30 and $45 a week employees and from $10,000 to $50,000 for officials and higher salaried executives.

Mr. Lincoln, head of the company and President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, said that he had started the bonus system in 1934 with "my tongue in my cheek," but discovered it worked so well in sparking the "genius" of his employees and cutting costs that the company was able to outsell its competitors.

He reported that the wages of his employees were kept low purposefully so that the company could "skate through a tough period without going broke," but said the extra compensation through bonuses made his employees better paid than those of other companies doing similar work.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia commended Mr. Lincoln for cutting costs and increasing efficiency through the bonus system, but expressed belief that some of the payments were "out of line" and that a "ceiling" should be raised over bonuses "because they have the effect of evading the corporate taxes."

Challenges Figures

Mr. Lincoln challenged figures introduced by Mr. Toland, purporting to show wide differences between the factory cost and the selling price of company products, and said that they failed to include the bonuses, administration, overhead, and overtime expenses, and that the actual profit was close to 10 per cent.

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The Treasury, it was disclosed today, plans to discuss with Congressional leaders the idea of limiting corporation salaries and bonuses, possibly through drastic enforcement of some existing, but dusty, statutes.

A Treasury delegation, headed by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, scheduled a conference for tomorrow night with the Joint House and Senate Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to discuss the question of war profits, salaries, and bonuses.

The Treasury's main concern, it was said, is that the more a corporation can list as business expenses—salaries, promotion, supplies, etc.—the less of its profits are taxable.

While the Treasury has no power to tell a corporation how much salary it can pay an official, old revenue laws do empower it to limit a corporation's tax deductions to "reasonable" amounts for salaries and other business expenses. The word "reasonable" has never been defined carefully.

Illinois Bell Cuts Dividend

CHICAGO (AP) — Illinois Bell Telephone Company, subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Company, has reduced its quarterly dividend payment to $1.75 a common share from the $2 rate which had been maintained since March, 1936.

The dividend is payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 19.

American Telephone & Telegraph owns 1,489,596 of the 1,500,000 outstanding common shares of Illinois Bell. Income of the parent company from Illinois Bell in the June quarter will be reduced $372,399 from that received in the March quarter.

Oil Firm Develops Tire Mileage Gauge

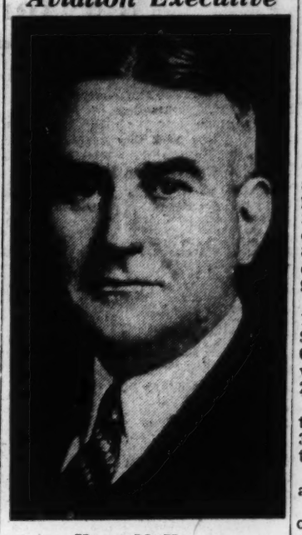
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announces the development of a tire mileage gauge for estimating the average mileage remaining in a tire by the depth of its anti-skid tread.

The gauge makes various estimates of tire mileage, ranging from 6,720 to 53,200 miles, for a tire which is driven up to 40 miles per hour, receives proper care and is not recapped, retreaded or regrooved.

The tire mileage gauge will be used by dealers together with a tire-life estimator chart. The chart, which dealers will give to motorists, enables a driver to estimate the life expectancy of his tires and how much may be added by "sensible driving, proper inflation, regular inspection and criss-crossing."

Aviation Executive



Henry M. Hogan

Elected chairman of the board of North American Aviation, Inc., succeeding Ernest R. Breech, resigned, but who will continue as a director of the company. Mr. Hogan has been a director of North American Aviation since 1934 and is a vice-president of General Motors Corp.

Gasoline Stocks Drop for Tenth Consecutive Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's gasoline stocks in their tenth consecutive decline dropped 2,100,000 barrels for the week ended May 23 to a total of 97,034,000 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Although the extended decline was from the recent high mark of 107,229,000 barrels on March 14, gasoline stocks still were above the total for the same week a year ago, 94,141,000 barrels.

Heavy fuel oil stocks rose to 79,442,000 barrels from 78,826,000 a week ago.

Refinery operations were down slightly at 72.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 74.4 per cent the previous week, indicating a crude run of 3,393,000 barrels against 3,484,000. A year ago the total was 3,922,999 barrels.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased 115,100 barrels to 3,599,000 and compared with 3,772,850 barrels a year ago.

Gasoline output was estimated at 10,042,000 barrels against 10,945,000 the previous week.

Ford Motor Co. Reserves And Surplus Gain

The statement of the Ford Motor Co. filed with Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, shows an increase of $5,050,142 in surplus during 1941 and an increase of $1,865,671 in reserves, or a total increase in these two items of $6,915,813.

The statement, as of Dec. 31, 1941, records surplus account of $612,678,531, compared with $607,628,389 on Dec. 31, 1940. Reserves were $19,736,920, against $17,871,249 a year earlier.

The report filed a year ago at this time showed an increase of $10,386,726 in surplus and reserves for the year 1940.

The balance sheet of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1941, follows:

Assets	
Cash, notes and accounts receivable; stocks, bonds, securities and patent rights	$230,580,916
Real estate	143,924,809
Machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures	200,609,862
Merchandise and supplies	142,748,017
Prepaid insurance, taxes, etc.	796,761
Total	$718,660,356
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$68,980,406
Reserves	19,736,919
Capital stock	17,264,500
Surplus	612,678,531
Total	$718,660,356

The report also indicates that the company has issued and outstanding 3,452,900 shares of common stock of $5 par out of a total authorized of 20,000,000 shares. The officers of the company are listed as Edsel B. Ford, president and treasurer; B. J. Craig, secretary. The directors are Henry Ford, Edsel B. Ford, Henry Ford, 2d, C. E. Sorensen and Albert M. Wibel, all of Dearborn, Mich. The annual meeting was held on May 4.

English Note Circulation Soars

LONDON, (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England revealed an increase of more than £6,000,000 in note circulation to the record high of £788,639,000. This marked the fourteenth consecutive weekly boost, and compared with the total of £629,515,000 the same week last year.

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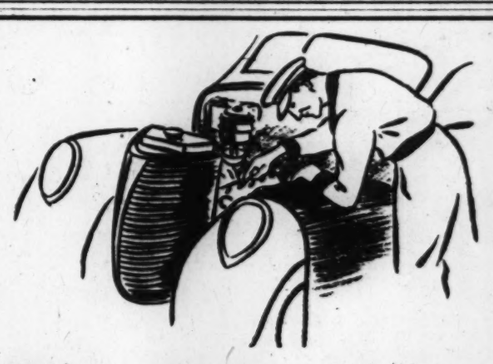
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

$50,000
City of Portland, Maine
2¾% Refunding Coupon Bonds
Due March 1, 1952
Yielding 1.20%
Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
BOSTON PORTLAND NEW YORK HARTFORD
Invest at least 10% of your income in United States War Savings Bonds.


Get Full Value
Out of Every Gallon of Gas
You will agree that this is no time to be wasting gasoline. Yet you may be doing so if your carburetor needs adjusting, if the automatic choke is not working properly, or if your spark plugs are carbonized. It will pay you to have an expert mechanic check up these parts. Capable repair service is offered you by the garages and automotive dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Firm Asserts War Profits Not Excessive

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Charges that the Mine Safety Appliances Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., realized greater profits on government business than on private contracts were denied by company officials today after a House naval committee was told the firm had profits in 1940 and 1941 ranging from 38 to 122 per cent on "a vast increase in business" with the Navy.

Edmund Toland, counsel for the investigating committee, told the representatives that the company made "large royalty payments" on certain appliances and that the "royalty agreements frequently contain a discriminatory charge wherein higher royalty payments are made when the sales are made to the Government of the United States."

John F. Beggy, vice-president and secretary of the company, denied greater profits were realized from Government business, contending under persistent questioning by Mr. Toland that the percentage on private and government business was about the same.

He said that approximately 50 per cent of the company's $16,242,000 business in 1941 came from the government. This compared with $8,327,000 in 1940, Mr. Toland said.

The committee proceeded to hear the witness after Mr. Toland read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy saying that disclosure of profits on war business was permissive.

Mr. Toland read photostatic copies of letters on the company's stationery which, he said, showed an understanding between the Mine Safety company and the Wolf Safety Lamp Company, New York, on prices for lamps.

In his opening remarks Mr. Toland flatly asserted that the "two largest contracts show tremendous gross profits. In addition, two instances of collusive bids on Navy contracts involving Mine Safety Appliances Company will be demonstrated."

In a statement presented to the committee, George H. Deike, president of the company, declared that the net profits based upon its income tax returns, on both commercial and Government business, after taxes, for the years 1937-41, inclusive, were: 1937, 7.44 per cent; 1938, 9.49 per cent; 1939, 7.86 per cent; 1940, 7.64, and 1941, 7.58 per cent.

Nelson Urges No War Plant Closings On Memorial Day

WASHINGTON (AP) — Shut downs scheduled next Saturday in observance of Memorial Day in any war plant should be cancelled, WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson said, because the country "cannot afford a lag in war production."

"Memorial Day is set aside as a day to honor the memory of American soldiers and sailors who have fallen fighting for their country.

"In ordinary times we celebrate it as a holiday, and the very act of suspending the normal routine and enjoying a holiday is in itself a fitting tribute to the memory of men who died to win peace and happiness for their country.

"But this is a time of grave emergency. We can honor our heroic dead only by showing that we are as determined as they were to defend our coutnry without counting the cost to ourselves. We cannot honor them by taking a holiday.

"The best way to celebrate Memorial Day in 1942, therefore, is to make it a day of full-time production in every factory which is making war goods or essential articles for civilian use.

"If a holiday has been scheduled in any war plant where Memorial Day operation is possible, that holiday should be cancelled. This is a responsibility which rests equally on management and on labor.

"We cannot afford to lag in war production due to Memorial Day shutdowns.

"We must honor the dead by doing all we can to sustain the living who are carrying on the fight for freedom all around the world."

First Slabs of Synthetic Rubber Are Produced at Goodyear Plant

AKRON, Ohio—First of the precious slabs of synthetic rubber produced by an Akron rubber company in the Government-financed addition to its "Chemigum" plant, have rolled off the line here. The rubber will be used for vital equipment for the armed forces, officials of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., which manufactured it, said.

This factory is the first of two units under a grant by the Defense Plant Corp. to be completed. The plant has facilities for producing 15,000 tons annually, company spokesmen said.

The unit will be in full operation within a short time, they added.

Construction of a second Government unit and installation of its equipment will be completed by late fall, to provide another 15,000 tons of the synthetic annually. This will give the Goodyear company a total capacity of approximately 32,500 tons annually as the original facilities produce about 2,500 tons yearly.

More than 350 new jobs are made possible through the operation of the first unit of the plant. Construction on the unit was started last July and work had hardly got under way when the construction of the second building was authorized by the Government.

Most of the new output of the rubber substitute will be devoted to tires for the Army and the Navy. The substitute is pink and flaky in appearance and used in the same manner as crude rubber.

Some of the product will be utilized for oil resistant engine fittings, gaskets and couplings. All will be used exclusively for military purposes.

"Chemigum," trade name of Goodyear's synthetic, is derived from petroleum through a cracking process, and is the culmination of lengthy and extensive work by Dr. R. P. Dinsmore of Akron, who is in charge of all development and research, and Dr. R. B. Sebrell, manager of chemical research at Goodyear.

After the rubber shortage became acute, Chemigum was used in the manufacture of bullet-seal gas tanks, gas hose and tanks for airplanes.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	3:00
New York City Bonds			
6 3s 90	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93	93	93
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81	80¾	81
14 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70½	70	70⅛
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	84	84	84
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
1 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
32 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69½	69½	69½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 AT&SF 4s 95	110	110⅜	110
3 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
3 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	103½	103½	103½
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	66½	66½	66½
25 A C Line 5s 45	99	99	99
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60	59¾	60
18 B&O 95 st A	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
33 B&O 95 st C	32	31¾	31⅞
20 B&O 2000 st D	27½	27¼	27¼
7 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27	27¼
72 B&O cv 90 st	31	30⅝	30⅝
12 B&O 4s 48	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
16 B&OPL&E&WV 4s 51st	49½	49¼	49⅝
2 B&O S W 50 st	39¼	39	39
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103⅜	103¾
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
8 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
24 Boston&Me 4½s 78	32¼	32⅛	32¼
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
9 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102½	102½	102½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	76½	76¼	76½
10 Buf R&P 57 st	35½	35¼	35¼
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111⅞	111¼	111⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	71¼	71¼	71¼
9 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s 45	13½	13½	13½
36 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75	75	75
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17⅞	17	17⅜
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
3 Certain-id 5½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 C&O 3½s 96D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
36 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	19	19
34 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	75¼	74¾	75
63 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	69¾	69¾
67 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
11 CB&Q 1¾s Ill 39	86½	86½	86½
6 Chi&E Ill inc 97	23½	23¼	23½
1 Chi&W inc 4½s 2038	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 Chi I & L 6s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 Chi & I L 5s 66	7¾	7¾	7¾
63 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¾	15¼	15¼
113 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47½	47½	47½
27 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47½	47	47⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89B	47¾	47½	47½
56 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47⅜	46½	46½
6 Chi&NW 6½s 36	38½	38½	38½
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
25 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20	20	20
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	19¾	19¾	19¾
27 Chi & NW 4s '87	30½	30½	30½
2 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
30 Chi Ry 5s '27	58½	57½	58½
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	14	14	14
10 CRI & P 5s '34 '60	3	3	3
20 CRI & P 4s '88	23¾	23¾	23¾
11 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13¼	13	13
5 Chi Un Sta 3½s '63	106¼	106	106¼
13 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	95¼	94½	94½
3 Childs Co 5s '43	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 CCC & St L 4½s '77	47	47	47
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61o	70	70	70
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	66	65½	65½
5 Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Col Ind 5s '70	31¼	31¼	31¼
19 Col & So 4½s '80	20¾	20⅜	20⅜
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	88	88	88
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
8 Comi Mack inc '69 ww	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
2 Conn Riv Pow 5s '61	110	110	110
7 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	33	33	33
8 Con Rys 4s '56	33½	33⅓	33⅓
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	88¼	88¼	88¼
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 ret	30¾	30¾	30¾
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54⅞	54⅞
20 D & R G 4½s '36	17¾	17	17
20 D & R G 4s 36	17¾	17¼	17¼
3 D R & G W 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 D & R G West 5s 78	17½	17½	17½
3 xin Det & Mack 2d 4s95	18	18	18
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Det Ed 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	104	104
6 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68	68	68
2 Erie 4½s 2015	48	47¾	48
2 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90¼
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10½	10½	10½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95½	95½
17 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	89¾	90	90
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
9 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	75½	75½	75½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83½	83½	83½
5 Houstatonic 5s 37	89	89	89
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	41¾	41½	41½
21 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	45¾	45¾
103 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¾	15¼	15¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	50	50	50
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45⅜	45½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45¼	45¾
29 Ill Cen 4s 66	44	43¾	43⅞
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56¾	56½	56½
35 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48	48
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63Y	44	43⅜	43⅜
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16	16	16
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16	16	16
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24¾	23½	23½
6 Int Paper 6s 55	106	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
25 Int T&T 4½s 39	58¾	56	58½
50 Int T&T 5s 55	57¾	56¾	57⅛
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98½	96½	98½
3 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	43	43	43
8 K C Term 4s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	99¼	99	99¼
3 Lac 5½s 60 D	90¾	90½	90¾
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51¼	51	51
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34¼	34½
40 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¾	31¼	31⅜
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
6 Lng Isl rfg 4s 49	94	94	94
3 Luisia & Ark 5s 69	82⅜	82½	82⅜
3 Lac & N 4½s 2003	93	93	93
40 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¾	105¾	105¾
5 Midland RRNJ 5s 49	56½	56½	58½
6 MilSparp&NW 4s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 MSP&SS pf cv 5½s 78	65½	65½	65½
3 MSP&SSM gtd 6s 38	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
34 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36	34½	36
24 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	18½	17⅝	18½
8 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	32¼	32	32¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅞	40½	40⅝
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¼	29	29
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
34 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29⅜	29½	29⅝
28 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29½	29½	29½
99 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29⅝	29½	29⅝
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
10 MonongahelaRy3¼s66	100¼	100	100¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Montreal Tr 5s 51	86	86	86
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¾	39¼	39¾
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
36 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	36½	37
36 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78	78	78
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	75¼	75	75
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	49	49	49
5 NY&Putnam 4s 93	41½	41½	41½
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50¼	50½
39 NYC 4½s 2013A	46⅝	46¼	46¼
4 NYC cn 4s 98	49¼	49¼	49¼
11 NYC 3½s 52	87⅛	86¾	86¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73	73	73
9 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	78	78¾	78¾
12 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62¼	62¼
10 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63½	63½	63½
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 78	88	88	88
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55¼	55	55
39 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40½	40	40
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	60	60	60
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38¾	38½	38¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 47	34½	34½	34½
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	34¾	34½	34¾
13 NYNH&H 4s 56	34¾	34½	34¾
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¾	33	33¾
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13	13	13
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	13	13	13
6 NY S&W 5s 43	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103	102½	103
9 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	24½	24¼	24¼
3 Norf & W 4s 96	125	125	125
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102	102	102
7 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
34 Nor Pac 4s 2047	63¾	63¼	63½
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	64⅛	63¾	64⅛
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	64½	64¼	64½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	49⅝	50
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	72⅞	73
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109	109	109
13 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	106¾	106¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	96½	96	96½
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
20 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109¼	108⅝	109¼
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
10 Pac T&T 2¾s 86B	107 z	106⅝	106⅝
5 Panhandle E&T 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Para Pict 4s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
33 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87⅛	87	87⅛
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	90	90	90
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90½	90⅝	90⅝
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	88½	88½	88½
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	41	41	41
19 Pere Marq 5s 56	68⅝	68½	68½
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Phil El 4½s 71	101¼	101¼	101¼
21 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	97⅜	93	93
55 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	99¾	99¼	99¾
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	80	80	80
18 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82¼	82¾
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	90	90	90
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	76	75¾	75⅝
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100	100	100
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	50	50	50
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	24½	24½	24¼
1 StLIM&SR&G 33	73½	73½	73½
3 StLIM&SR&G 33ct	74	74	74
21 StLPubSvc 5s 59	88	88	88
8 St LSF 5s 50B	14¾	14¼	14¼
2 St LSF 4s 50 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 St LSF 4s 50A ct	13	13	13
3 St LSW 5s 62	48¾	48¾	48¾
6 St LSW rfg 5s 90	24¼	24¼	24¼
4 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79¾	79¾	79¾
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 G Schen Inatill 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Seab Al cn 6s 45	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15¼	14¾	14¾
18 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	8	7⅞	8
1 Shell Un 2¼s 54	96¾	96¾	96¾
48 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51¾	50⅞	51
27 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50½	50	50
32 So Pac 4½s 69	80⅝	80½	80⅝
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅝	67½	67¾
20 So Pac clt 4s 49	69½	68¾	69½
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	63¼	63	63⅛
7 South Ry 6½s 56	89	88⅞	89
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	85⅝	85	85
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	80¼	79½	80¼
19 South Ry gen 5s 56	65½	63½	65½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102	102	102
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
1 Texas&Pac 5½s 80	87½	87½	87½
9 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104½	104¾
9 Tex Corp 3s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	64	64	64
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	63¾	63½	63¾
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80	63¾	63¼	63¾
Third Ave aj 5s 60	16¾	15¾	15¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	109	109
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 reg	108	108	108
9 Unit Bis Ab 3½s 55	104	104	104
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	93	93	93
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
8 VirginianRy 3¾s 66	106¾	106¼	106¾
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Wabash 5s '41	85¾	85¾	85¾
20 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	36¼	36¼	36¼
25 Wabash 4s '71 wi	79¾	79½	79½
1 Wab Tol&C 4s 41 ct	83½	83½	83½
9 Warren Bros 4s 41	101¾	101½	101¾
9 West Shore 4s 2361	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
24 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28	28	28
16 Western Un 5s 51	84	84	84
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 Wil Cen 4s 54 &D 36	32¼	32¼	32¼
40 Wisc El Pow 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
20 YoungS&T 1¾s 50	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 Antioquia 7s 46 D	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	13	13	13
7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	71¼	71	71
1 Argentine 4½s 48	91½	91½	91½
2 Australia 5s 57	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Australia 4½s 56	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
8 Brazil 8s 41	33	32½	33
15 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30½	29½	29½
12 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29½	29½	29½
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	30	30	30
16 Brazil A 4¼s 39	63¼	62¼	62¾
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63	63	63
4 Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
1 ChileMtgBk6s 62asd	15¾	15¼	15¼
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
33 Colomb 5s 70	36½	36	36⅜
3 Copenhag 5s 52	30½	30½	30½
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
4 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	100	100	100
1 Cuba 5½s 45	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Denmark 6s 42	47¼	47	47¼
2 Denmark 5½s 55	40	40	40
6 Denmark 4½s 62	33½	33⅓	33⅓
1 DomRepub 5½s 61 ext	73	73	73
6 Kreug&T 5s 50 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Mex 6s asd 45	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Panama 3½s 94 A st	65½	65½	65½
6 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	14	14
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	14	14
1 Queensld 6s 47	70	70	70
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13	13	13
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	66½	66½	66½
30 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	59⅝	59	59⅝
1 Serbs Cts St 8s 62	6½	6½	6⅞
6 Urug 4½ s78	53¾	53¾	53¾

Total today, 3,728,300; previous day, 7,037,000; week ago, 8,536,850; year ago, 4,915,900; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 965,074,400; year ago, 946,658,875; two years ago, 738,755,675.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 28

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europet			
Cables†	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	••.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2361	.2363	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso†	.0460	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8975	.8925	1.603
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ••1939 average. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

May 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	23½	23¼	23¼	23
.70d	Bos Her-Trav	13	13	13	13
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	6	6	5¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Brown Durrell	2	2	2	2⅜
.50a	Copper Range	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
..	East Gas&Fuel	¾	¾	¾	¾
1.50cd	E Gs & F pf	20	20	20	18½
4.50	E Gs & F pr pf	45	45	45	43½
..	Eastern SS	6¼	6¾	6½	6¼
1.25b	Empire Group	23	23	23	21¾
.31d	General Capital	23.03	23.06	23.06	22.30
..	Isle Royale	1	1	1	1
.20a	Lamson	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1.944a	Lamson pf	20	20	20	20
..	Maine Cent pf	14¼	14	14	14
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	89½	89½	89½	89
..	Old Colony RR	18c	18c	18c	16c
.50d	Shawmut Assoc	8

Arizona Plans To Mine Minerals For Wartime Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—To prove that Arizona can go a long way toward relieving America's wartime shortage of manganese and tungsten has been adopted as a primary objective by the revived State Department of Mineral Resources.

From July 1, 1941, to April 20, 1942, the department was practically out of existence because its appropriation for the biennium was vetoed by Gov. Sidney Osborn. In special session the legislature appropriated $50,850 to restore the department and carry it until June 20 of next year.

The governing board and Director Sam J. Coupal, who was immediately re-employed, found a number of mineral problems demanding immediate attention. First, they decided, is that of getting Arizona deposits of alloy metals into production in time to aid the war effort.

Field Engineer Elgin B. Holt has been detailed to investigate manganese possibilities in a triangle extending from Wickenburg west to the Colorado River, which includes the immense ore beds around Artillery Park. He will assemble data as to grade and quantity of available ore, transportation, power, and costs of getting a concentrating mill into operation.

Engineer A. Brodie Campbell is making the same kind of investigation for tungsten, but covering the whole state.

When their reports are in, about July 1, the department will attempt to interest the Defense Plant Corporation or private capital in building the proposed plants.

Texas 4-H Club Boys Doing Bit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Texas 4-H Club boys are doing their part on the war production front.

More than 25,000 members throughout the Lone Star State are banded together to aid the Food for Victory and Salvage for Victory campaigns. Already their work is showing substantial results.

The boys have collected 1,566 tons of scrap iron, and this salvage has been moved into the channels of the nation's armament program.

They have collected 50,875 pounds of aluminum and 114,084 pounds of waste paper.

In the Food for Victory drive the boys are doing their part by feeding 9,145 hogs, 3,677 beef calves, and 3,472 lambs. They have 488,070 hens which they can call their own, and their total of baby chicks is nearly 700,000.

But this is really just half the story, for L. L. Johnson, state boys' club agent of the Texas A. & M. College extension service, has reports thus far from only 113 counties.

When all 254 counties report, he predicts the totals will be doubled. He says 4-H Club boys in the biggest state will set the pace for the entire nation.

Minnesota Penal Admissions Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT PAUL, Minn.—Improved economic conditions, including increased employment, the draft and the general war effort are credited with a marked decrease in admissions to Minnesota penal institutions by Carl Swanson, director of the Minnesota state institutions, with headquarters in Saint Paul.

The sharpest drop shown in Mr. Swanson's spring report was at the State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee, where there were only 37 inmates as compared with 57 a year ago. The population of the State Prison at Stillwater had dropped to 1,249 from 1,341, and that of the State Reformatory at Saint Cloud of 1,088 from 1,196.

"Part of the drop at Stillwater and Saint Cloud," Mr. Swanson said, "is due to the draft. The Army has absorbed a number of young men who, otherwise, would have nothing to do with their time. Since the start of the war there has been less loitering, less loafing, less time to waste—and consequently less crime."

Shop in Back Yard Now Defense Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—What is probably America's smallest important war production shop is being operated in a back-yard garage by Hazen Hunter, a machinist of near-by Washingtonville. Mr. Hunter's shop is busy on important war contracts, working 16 hours a day making jigs for machines in a bomber factory.

Mr. Hunter formerly worked in a large manufacturing plant but, tiring of working for someone else, he quit his job, although he had only $35 at the time. With the money and his credit, he bought some second-hand machinery including a lathe, shaper, drill press and other machines.

A Cleveland firm gave him a contract to build the bomber plant jigs on a trial basis. He was so successful that the firm immediately swamped him with orders, and he had to hire three more men—but they were so crowded that he had to operate two shifts.

Residents of Toledo Like Outdoor Sports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—This is just a sample of how folks here enjoy outdoor sports. Reports show that 62,273 rounds of golf were played on the public links in 1941. There were 2,003 permits issued to use the public baseball diamonds, and about the same number to persons wanting to use the softball courts.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Cliff Estate—Wellesley Hills
22 Lowell Road, English brick. Apply 110 Cliff Road, or own Broker (Mass.).

For Other Real Estate Advertisements
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St.—4-room modern apartment, 1st floor; Coolidge Corner; large living room, fireplace; 18 minutes Park Street; restricted. Longwood 3299, Suite 3.

PROFESSIONAL man's apt. and office, excellent corner, 1 min. to cars and business section, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; $50. Tel. Arn 1243.

259 BEACON ST., BOSTON
5 rooms, completely renovated and modernized
Apply Sup't on premises or Arnold 2700

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Beautiful river view; midtown; spacious, comfortable, privacy; 4 rooms, 3 exposures, El 5-3522, Mornings before 9:30.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 65 West 55th St.—Studio 20x24, overlooking garden; ideal for artist or musician; grand piano; quiet; June to October or less; $50.00. LOWMAN.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BACK BAY, BOSTON, apt., 2 floors, back yard for summer picnics; fireplaces may be boon next winter; 4 rooms, bath, toilet. Com. 4686 business hours, Topsfield 233 eves.

FOR SALE

MAPLE dinette 6-piece; Axminster rugs 9x12-6x9; bed-davenport; maple living-room chair; electric sweeper. 11 Park Drive, S. 20, Boston

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONADNOCK region, New Hampshire; built 1760; delightfully restored house, 7 fireplaces, 5 bedrooms; 24 acres land, pine wood; Boston-New York trains 16 miles; barn, 2-car garage; 1 mile from ski tow. ALTON B. JACKSON, New Boston, New Hampshire.

SUMMER HOMES

MATTITUCK, L. I., N. Y.—Monthly, season. 5-room cottage, 3-room cabin, furnished, modern improvements; ideally located, near L. I. Sound; bathing, fishing; convenient transportation. Millar, 8019 247th, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. Fieldstone 3-9437.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Dennisport—Newly furnished 6-room cottage, all conveniences; 5 minutes' walk to beach. Call Columbia 9019 (Mass.).

MY AUNT has a camp, brand new, secluded, on Little Sebago Lake, North Windham, Me.; 5 rooms, bath, servant's outside bedroom; Frigidaire, electricity; artistic. I have a cottage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, antique furniture, artistic, freshly done over, rent very reasonable, in Bar Harbor, Me. Interested? You would be! Address EDITH GOODRICH, Little Honey Camp, North Windham, Me.

FORGET GAS RATIONING
Vacation at Oakwood Isles on Sound. Bus from New Rochelle, N. Y., Station to entrance at Post Road and Le Fevre Lane. 2 to 6 room cottages, furnished or unfurnished, $150 to $300; late season. Cross bridge to office on property. MARTENS, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE in all its branches
FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • ANNUITIES
LIFE • THEFT • ACCIDENT
J. C. MINDEN
277 Broadway WO. 2-1174 New York, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC
67th St. cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time. 581 Fifth Avenue. For information call telephone number VAnderbilt 6-4349.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CHATEAU RIVIERA, Coboconk, Ont., 100 miles north of Toronto—Enjoyable holidays. BEATRICE PHILLIPS, hostess-owner.

MAPLELAWN — In the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake country; lovely modern home on 135-acre estate welcomes you for week-ends or longer; train and bus service; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn. Phone Washington 2195.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue, Mo. 8-3359.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods, private baths; parking, reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., The Ikley, Suite 3—Single or double rooms with hot and cold water. MRS. A. LEWIS.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave.—2 double rooms with hot and cold water; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 1945.

BROOKLYN, 304 Argyle, Flatbush — Large room, porch, $7 weekly; 3-room apt., incl. gas, electricity, $35 month; Protestants, BU 2-3116.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 21 Horton Place—Light, quiet room, comfortable bed, shower; on bus and car lines; young man or business woman; breakfast optional. Grant 3119.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Large corner room, 4 windows; with private family; convenient all transportation lines. Virginia 7-7164.

N. Y. C.—Two delightful rooms, one private shower, other semi-private bath; private home. (Apt. 72) 601 W. 115th. Ac 2-8108.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; one or two persons. Phone ACademy 4-1793.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.) (Apt. 46)—Desirable, light, homelike; near church. Phone ACademy 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 86th St. East, near Park—Attractive single; excellent location; only roomer. PLaza 3-0895.

SUMMER BOARD

AUGUSTA, MAINE—River breeze; modern home overlooking Kennebec River open for guests May 30th; home-cooked food; rates $20.00 single, $15.00 double. Mrs. Rosa MacFarlane.

ROOM and board at beautiful lake in Vermont; quiet, restful, good bathing and fishing; rate $25 single, $18 double. Address MRS. VIVA CALLAHAN, The Shack, West Barnet, Vt.

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Keep active and happy in a refined family hotel; boating, bathing, rest, recreation; Long Island railroad to Greenport, free car to hotel; excellent home cooked food, no bar; $4.00 day. Decoration week end.

AGENTS WANTED

FASCINATING WORK
Establish an independent business of your own with fast-selling Westmoreland Sterling; profits unusual; proven effective program backed by national advertising. Apply 2-4 P. M., Room 301, 378 Stuart St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

SMALL family pleasantly located will employ married couple (without children) for cooking, housework, and handy man for outside work; living quarters with heat furnished; attractive opportunity for right couple. Box # 830, Scranton, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD opportunity with salary for several men experienced in selling wool and reworked wools to woolen mills in U. S. to represent house in business over 50 years; state experience, also territory best acquainted; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANYONE who has worked in a restaurant or lunchroom state type of work and salary. POP'S JEFFERSON LUNCH, 194 Jefferson St., Passaic, N. J.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Local Classified (Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TYPISTS
60 W. P. M. OR BETTER
FOR WASHINGTON
Start $120 per month. Transportation paid.
WRITE FOR DETAILS
BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION
15 Broad Street New York City

GENERAL maid or working housekeeper; good salary; pleasant home. Mrs. Harry Berman, 78 Clemente Road, Newton, Big. 5168 (Mass.).

WANTED—Housekeeper; sleep in—out; $65-$70; three adults, SE. 3-3499, West Bronx, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, active, good appearance, desires position; many years retail men's wear experience; will consider other type of work. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION as tutor, reader or companion desired by experienced student; references. Geo Brunn, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, practical nurse (Christian Scientist) desires position; refined, cultured; reader, driver; unencumbered; anywhere. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, mother substitute, French, sports, music; help school work; companion to lady; sewer; housekeeper large home; anywhere. Imbert, 56 E. 56th St., N. Y. C. Wic. 2-8973.

WOMAN with years of experience as secretary-stenographer to head first-class firm desires similar position; willing and adaptable to new work where ability, integrity and loyalty are considered assets. Box F-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Christian Science nurse desires position; capable taking care of home; elderly person; fond of children. Write Box Z-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'39 PACKARD 6 Club Coupe, overdrive, radio; one owner; unusually good condition; $650. Box F-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
70 Amsterdam Avenue N Y C TR 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER St. 9-3090
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C.

COLLECTION BAGS

BEAUTIFULLY made of velvet, velour, or corduroy. Bags of harmonizing shades. Wicker baskets in mahogany or walnut finish; felt lined inside, or completely covered with velvet. Long-handled baskets, felt lined.
PURCHASING BUREAU FOR CHURCHES
41 East 42nd Street, N. Y. C.

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Gorgeous Selection. $4.80, $6.80, $7.80. All Sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED
REMODELED, BLENDING,
FUR STORAGE
2321 BDWY., Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C.
RIverside 9-1040

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-9288

BIRTHSTONE FOR MAY: EMERALD
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston LIB. 3917

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1382 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St. N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-8855.

RUG CLEANING

NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com 1885
Warren S. Basirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC.
LYONARD, 325 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 3019.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7940

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

ZEISS BINOCULARS AND MICROSCOPES
Phone aft. 6 p. m. Mr. R. W. St. Clair
92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO 9327

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

FLY YOUR FLAG
Not just Memorial Day but every day. It represents our shielding strength, our united country that places freedom and impartial justice above all material gain.
HOWLAND'S

Get Ready for the HOLIDAY WEEK END AT READ'S

MARCELLE
1111 Main Street
A Diversified Selection of Smart New Summer MILLINERY
Moderately Priced

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
908 Main St — REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY — Bridgeport, Conn.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187, Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Appropriate Gifts for Graduation
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Garden Implements
Grass and Garden Seeds
Fertilizers
Insecticides
Greenwich Hardware Co.
323 GREENWICH AVENUE TEL. 668

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

TIME and TIMEKEEPERS
by WILLIS I. MILHAM
The only book of its kind. Through the centuries it traces the whole subject of time and timekeepers—sundials, clepsydra, clocks and watches. 339 illustrations. Was $6.00—now $1.98.
Witkower's 22-20 ASYLUM ST.

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSEN
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

The FLOWER BOX
27 Pearl Street
Operated by Coombs Florist Employees
PHONE 2-4348

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Evenings
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony St. Phone 1287

MIDDLETOWN

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
503 Main Street New Britain

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Come in and look over
New Line of Wash Dresses
Summer Costume Jewelry
White Bags and Gloves.
127 MAIN STREET PHONE 1400

ALEX DRESS SHOP
Fine Selection
Summer Dresses
Cottons, Bembergs and Voiles
MODERATELY PRICED
Sizes 12-20—38-44
21 Walnut Street Tel. 2776

FUR STORAGE
Will Preserve Your Furs
PHONE 2989 NOW
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

PROTECT
Your Winter Clothing
In Our Modern Garment Storage Vault
MONARCH LAUNDRY

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 814 State Streets

An Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.
Pictures, which are not usually thought of, make an ideal gift for Weddings, or Graduation. We have assembled for this season a Special Group, from $1.50 to $10.
MUNSON GALLERY
275 Orange Street

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Painting and Decorating
Charles L. Fisher
60 COLONIAL BOULEVARD
West Haven, Conn., Phone 9-2738

ELI MOORE
Fashions for the Younger Set up to Sixteen

942 Chapel Street

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWERS BY WIRE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE 8-8107

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

NORWALK

We carry a complete line of Useful Gifts for Men in the Service of our Country.
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk
49 Wall Street, Norwalk

Smart Summer
ENNA JETTICKS
in Wheat Linen and Combinations.
..AAAA to EEE, $5.00 to $6.50..
ARNOLD'S
64 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So Main St

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NORWALK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-1734. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wedding Gifts
in Glass—China—Silver
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington Street South Norwalk

Graduation Dresses!
Lawn, organdy, and dotted Swiss with plain white or colored dots, $10.98 up.
FRANK JACOBY
10 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Summer Costume Bags
Wooden and zipper tops, assorted color trimming $2.95
Figured and Flowered Rayon, multi-colored, 1 corded rayon $1.95
White kid, strap and zipper tops $5.95
Straw Bags and Embroidered Under-Arm Styles $1.00
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7638 8 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 8-2180

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 8-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street Stamford 8-2189

TROPI-TEX
A regular business suit that weighs only 43 ounces
$32.50
Keeps its shape and crease in the hottest weather.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, Inc.
261 Main St., Stamford, Connecticut

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Nelly Don" Dresses
$2.98 to $10.95
FASHION FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Do You Know the Satisfaction of Creating Your Own Dresses?
We have a fine line of
NEW FABRICS FOR SUMMER
Come in and see them.

If your home needs painting, may we help you?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

HIT STYLES!
Cotton Frocks for Spring
All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.
We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Boys' and Men's Wear
Sullivan's
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
FOR THE PROM
White Coats $13.75
Navy Trousers ..... $8.98 and $9.95
White Suits $16.95
All Other Accessories

SUMMER HATS
Straw, Linen, Felts, $1.98 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Our "Zoric" Cleaning Is Most Satisfactory
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 206—Reg. No. 290

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8764 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEMORIAL DAY FLOWERS
Danker
131 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

R. N. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411
Hover proves that quality furniture can be inexpensive.
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
337 Central Avenue Dial 3-3824
Open Evenings

WHITNEY'S
Summerland of Furniture
NOW OPEN
Fourth Floor

Harry Simmons CO., INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2101

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1023 MADISON AVENUE

AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

In Auburn
It's
THE BIG STORE
READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children
Travel and Sport Clothes for Decoration Day Week End
REEDS
107 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

LEONARD & WARRICK
Best Lehigh Coal
24½ GENESEE STREET
Auburn, New York

Quality for Men
Clothing—Shirts—Ties
Shoes—Hats—Sportswear
"EGBERTS"
Auburn

BINGHAMTON

You Will Stay Home
more this summer so prepare to make your home attractive with garden and porch furniture and accessories for lawn parties and picnics. You'll find a grand assortment
at McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Shoes for Going Away
(or possibly staying at home)
Nationally known quality brands for Men, Women and Children
We are fortunate in still having one of the most complete stocks in our history.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

F. T. D. FLOWERS BY WIRE
FLOWERS
Artistically Arranged for Every Occasion
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
Call Larchmont 2-0429
CLEANING—DYEING—STORAGE
138 Boston Post Road, LARCHMONT, N. Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4836. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes Tailoring—Remodeling
Phone: AMherst 0123

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F T D MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N Y

FLOWERS . . .
JUNE WEDDINGS ANNIVERSARIES AND GRADUATIONS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

CORTLAND

Insurance—All Kinds
U. F. AXTELL
18 James Street, Cortland, N. Y.
INSURED'S INTEREST FIRST
This is good ethics, and—good business

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
BEAUTY CULTURE
in all its branches
Cedarhurst 5283 462 Central Ave.
AIR CONDITIONED

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8946. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

SHELL
Super Shell and New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NOW IS THE TIME

to get that new
PERMANENT
Clara P. Andrews
Will Style Your Hair to Meet Your Individual Need
134-22 Northern Blvd. FL 9-2813
All Branches of Beauty Culture

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5558

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds. Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
100-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main Street Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops for Parties and Outings
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

DECORATION DAY
DRESS for MEN
Whether to parade music or out ing call be in step on this Memorable Weekend with appropriate smart, easy SPORTS CLOTHES of which we feature a complete selection modestly priced.
Established 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Merrick

EVANS SHOPPE
Hit Styles in Summer Dresses
All Sizes, $2.49 to $6.50
Style Without Extravagance
Hats, Hosiery, Sports Sweaters, Slips
Costume Jewelry
45A No. Merrick Ave., Merrick, N. Y.
Freeport 4889

GLOVERSVILLE

Women's and Misses'
Jacket Suits
Plaids, Monotones, Tweeds
Sizes 14-20—40-44
Spring Models
for Clearance
15.00 *each*
Martin & Naylor Co.

L'AIGLON
FROCKS
For Summer Loveliness
ARGERSINGER'S

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
49 Bleecker St. Phone 2250-J

H. I. ABDELLA
& SONS
Men's and Boys' Clothing
7-11 Church Street Gloversville, N. Y.

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking
Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

VANITY FAIR
LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties

Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

VERA JOAN SMITH
Hair Stylist
Feather Cut Permanents
ZOTOS LICENSED SHOP
123 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 3370

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL
MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC
Greater Long Island Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

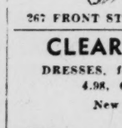
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

CLEARANCE SALE
DRESSES, formerly 7.98 to 16.98
4.98, 6.98, 8.98, 10.98
New Millinery 1.98
Fann's 255 Fulton Avenue

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Garden Supplies
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: RA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
$5 to $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9248

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SIOTKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
87-43 82nd Street Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

KNOX Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8309

JACKSON HEIGHTS
COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR
SEAT COVERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JAMAICA

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

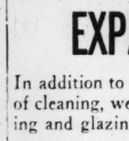
FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD
RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

AIR-STEP and
BROWNBILT SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE. 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

KENMORE
(Continued)

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

Grant's
Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R R Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

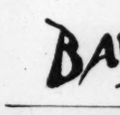
BICYCLE
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Mo. 8-7520 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

NEWBURGH

GIFTS
for the Bride
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
ABEL'S
40 Water Street Tel. 3301

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

Guaranteed
RADIO
Service
BAUMER

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884, FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

LEONARD Talner
JEWELER
565 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
825 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Camp Outfitting
Service for Boys and Girls
Official Regulation Apparel
Name Tapes Sewed on Free!
310 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan

BARBER SERVICE
We welcome The Christian Science Monitor Readers.
Satisfactory Service Assured
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
(2nd Floor)
111 E. 48th St. 126 E. 40th St.
532 Lexington Ave.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PELHAM

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
Devoe Paints
Lawn, Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Fertilizer—LARVEX
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort.
Prices $7.50, $10.00, $12.50
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Palm Beach Formal Coats 14.50
Palm Beach Suits 19.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 North Main Street

Complete Line of
Summer Furniture
JOSEPH TUNICK SONS
Port Chester 1800

See our family collection of Sportswear to start
THE HOLIDAY
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Pick up the phone and call 2500 Poughkeepsie. Ask for
LUCY LUCKEY
She will personally fill your orders and give them prompt and careful attention.
Luckey Platt & Company

SEE OUR WINDOW
for Tempting
Warm Weather Suggestions
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street

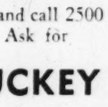
QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist

Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE HATS

Popular Prices
THE PALACE
108-21 Jamaica Ave. near 109th St.

FOREST PARKWAY
UPHOLSTERING CO.
Specialty
New Type Tailor-fit
SLIP COVERS
No increase in price
115-16 Jamaica Avenue Cl. 3-8697

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893
Ritter & Post
WALLPAPERS and
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

JOHN LUCK, Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Borden's HEMO
Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

RIDGEWOOD

Phone Hegeman 3-2633 Established 1860
Fred. Stadtmuller
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
5744 Myrtle Avenue
Between Weirfield and Centre Streets
Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN
OR
LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.

MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
& SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

BRIGHTON PLACE
DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone? Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CROUCH & BEAHAN Co.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
444 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

In honor of Vasco Nenez de Balboa, the intrepid explorer, who discovered the Pacific from her shores, Panama adopted the silver balboa as her unit of currency. Now, in a new series of stamps just released from that Central American government we find on the 5-centavos value a picture of Vasco Balboa taking possession of

Swordfish on one of Panama's new airmail stamps.

the Pacific Ocean, from a painting by the Panaman artist, Roberto Lewis. The series includes eight stamps for regular postage and six stamps for airmail use.

In the postage series the half-cent, violet, pictures a female figure seated, holding the national seal and with the Panama flag in natural colors flying overhead, a marine view filling the background; the 1c., dark green, shows a native girl holding two pestles in a mortar used for grinding grain; the 2c., red, pictures a cart drawn by oxen; the 10c., gold and red, pictures the golden altar used by the early Panamans; the 15c., black and ultramarine, pictures the government's Santo Tomas Hospital; the 50c., gray and red, shows a San Blas Indian woman holding a child on her hip, and the 1-balboa, black and white, shows a picture of the National Highway.

In the airmail series the 7-cents value pictures a large swordfish; the 8c., black and olive, shows a view of the Gate of Glory, a sentry box used in the old Spanish Fort overlooking the bay of Porto Bello where Sir Francis Drake was buried; the 15c., violet, shows a view of the village of Taboga in Panama Bay; the 20c., chocolate, a view of the Arosemena Normal School in Santiago; the 50c., olive, shows a picture of the Panama City fire station, and the 1b., gold and black, pictures an animal study modeled by the Indians from native gold.

Stamps From Other Lands

Afghanistan—A new series of pictorial stamps will soon be released to replace the series issued in 1939, now in use. These stamps, according to report, will illustrate the country's national defense efforts.

Argentine Republic—A 35-centavos special delivery stamp will soon make its appearance to take care of the reduction in the tariff for this service. Formerly the special delivery fee was 40 centavos.

Ceylon—A 5-cents value showing a cluster of coconut palms and a picture of King George VI in oval frame will soon be issued. The color scheme is dark orange and olive green.

Ecuador—Three stamps have been issued in the "noted" citizens series of stamps to honor Dr. Remigo Crespo Toral, Ecuador's laureate. The stamps are the 10-centavos, green, and 50c., brown, for postage use and 10c., violet-brown, for airmail use.

Gibraltar—A 1½-pence stamp in lilac color has replaced the carmine-rose color of the same value formerly used.

Norway—A 1-krone stamp commemorating the centenary of the founding of Oslo University has

New Ecuador Stamp

been issued in dark green color. The stamp shows a view of one of the University buildings.

Nyasaland Protectorate—New color changes have been noted in the current series of stamps. The half-penny is now brown instead of green, the 1d. is now green instead of brown, the 1½d. is gray instead of carmine and the 2d. is red instead of gray.

To commemorate the second running of the Pony Express Race from Oswego, Oregon, to Timberline Lodge, Oregon, a distance of 72 miles, on June 28th, 1942, a special cachet will be featured by the civic organizations sponsoring the event. Covers will be canceled at both terminals of the race, showing departure and arrival times.

All Stamp and Cover Collectors wishing one or more covers mailed and carried on this interesting western event are asked to send standard 6¾-inch-size envelopes, stamped and addressed, to the Cachet Director, A. W. Rhodes, 1138 S. E. 10th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, to arrive by June 25th.

Daily Quotation

Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.
—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

A. Which of these countries produces the most sugar beets?
1. Germany
2. United States
3. Brazil
4. France

B. Most of the corn grown in the corn belt is:
1. Shipped to city markets for human use
2. Manufactured into corn syrup
3. Fed to swine and cattle

C. The age of the earth is approximately:
1. 1 million years
2. 10 million years
3. 1 billion years
4. 2 billion years

D. The sun is approximately how much larger than the earth?
1. 1,000 times
2. 10,000 times
3. 100,000 times
4. 1,000,000 times

Answers Appear Below

In Lighter Vein

It Must Be

"Love is indescribable," says Miss Deanna Durbin. Surely 50,000,000 poets can't be wrong?—Exchange.

—And Tires?

Customer (in automobile salesroom): "Say, this car hasn't any gasoline tank!"

Salesman: "That's right, sir. It's our newest model—we call it the Ickes."—Grit.

Noiseless Variety

The instructor was seeking recruits for the regimental band, and approaching Private Brown inquired:

"Do you play a musical instrument?"

"Yes," replied Brown, "but only at home."

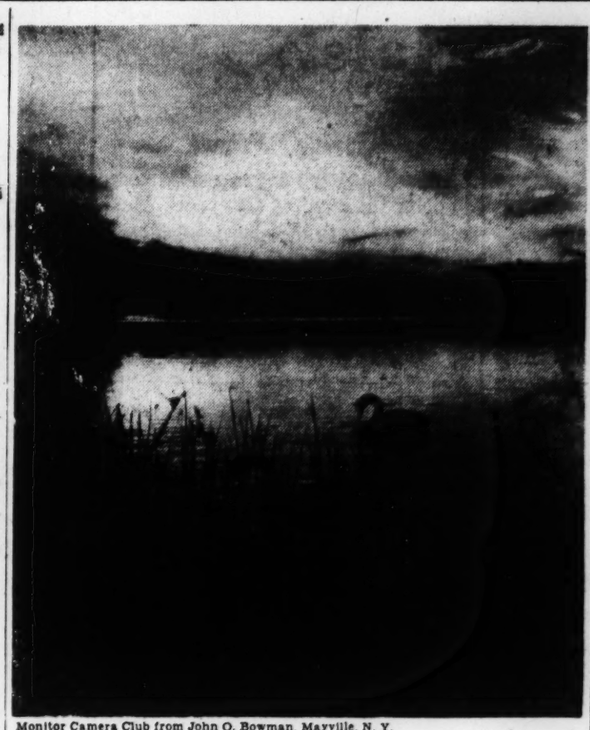
"Really," said the instructor, "and what instrument do you play?"

"Second fiddle," retorted Brown. —Exchange.

How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

A. Germany
B. Fed to swine and cattle
C. 2 billion years
D. 1,000,000 times



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Summer Silhouette

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Moths and Butterflies Have Long Tongues?

Some moths and butterflies have tongues longer than their bodies. The hawk moth has a tongue six inches long, while in tropical moths tongues twelve inches long may be found. This tongue is in the form of a tube and is used to enable the moth or butterfly to obtain nectar from what, otherwise, would be inaccessible positions. The tongue can be thrust deep into the heart of even such flowers as have very long narrow bells to suck up the nectar from deep hidden recesses. When not in use, the tongue is coiled up spirally like a watch spring and tucked under the head, in constant readiness to be shot out in quest of nectar on which the moth or butterfly feeds.

Where the Tadpole's Tail Goes To When It Disappears?

In an early state of development, the tadpole of the frog has a large, rudder-like tail. Folklore has it that when the tadpole is ready to develop hind legs and become a frog, the tail drops off. Actually, however, the tail gradually dwindles and shrinks and finally disappears, being absorbed into the rapidly developing body tissues.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

He Spoke to the Jury

A man who had never seen the inside of a courthouse until he was introduced as a witness in one of the District Courts of Louisiana, took a position with his back to the jury, and began telling his story to the judge. The judge, in a courteous manner, said: "Address yourself to the jury, sir." The man made a short pause, but, not comprehending what was said to him, continued his narrative. His honor became more explicit, and said: "Speak to the jury, sir—the men sitting behind you on the benches." The witness then turned around, and making an awkward bow, said, with great gravity of manner: "Good-morning, gentlemen."

Brevities

Detroit News: A local tablecloth strategist had a bad hour yesterday at lunch. It appears he added in some gravy spots as an enemy flotilla.

Milwaukee Journal: With the two gallons of rationed gasoline, one might better clean up last year's suit and take it for a walk on a Sunday afternoon.

Blind Youth Wins High School Honors

Wide World Features

Memphis, Tenn.

He's blind, but he's smart, versatile, popular and courageous.

That's an offhand and obvious description of 23-year-old Edgar Sing, a senior at a public high school here.

Sing lost his sight at the age of seven, left school at the second grade, was bedridden for ten years, did NOT have an instructor during that time and yet returned to school in the ninth grade. He covered the intervening grades by reading in Braille and listening to the radio.

Since he returned to school he has made all "A's" and is a member of the National Honor Society.

Edgar is vice-president of his class, president of the Physics, Spanish, English, and World Affairs Clubs, chaplain of a fratority, his room's representative on a Red Cross committee, plays a violin in the orchestra, and sings in the Glee Club.

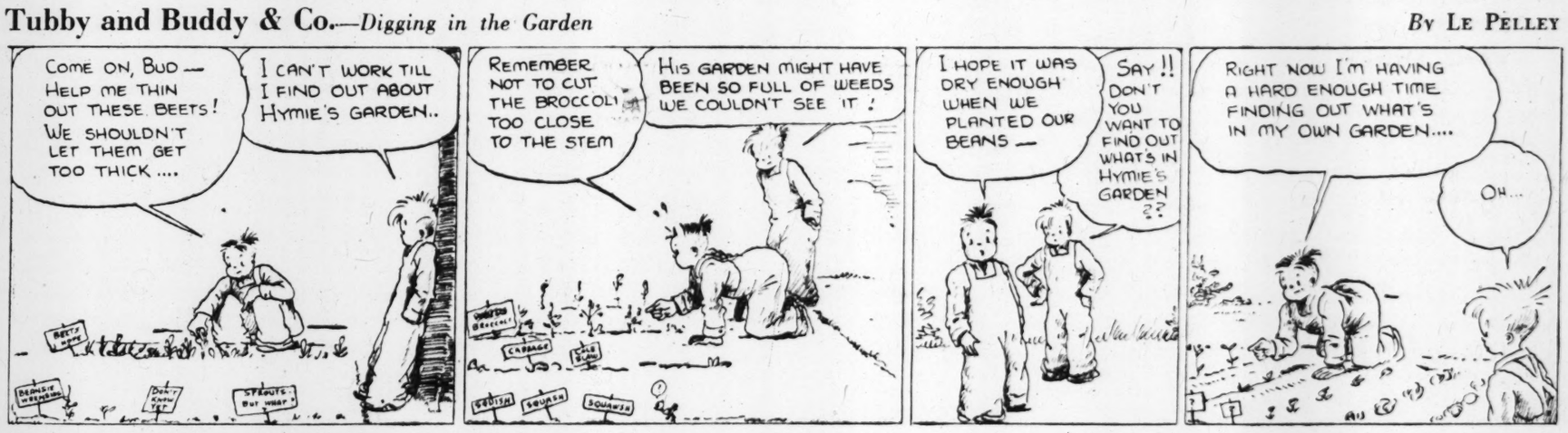
"These last three years," he says, "have been the most thrilling of my whole life. They're really a swell bunch of kids. For the first two or three weeks they didn't know exactly how to treat me. Then they learned that I wanted to be kidded and slapped around like the rest, and that's the way it is. We have a lot of fun."

Answers

"What! You don't say!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Digging in the Garden*

By Le Pelley


COME ON, BUD — HELP ME THIN OUT THESE BEETS! WE SHOULDN'T LET THEM GET TOO THICK....
I CAN'T WORK TILL I FIND OUT ABOUT HYMIE'S GARDEN..
REMEMBER NOT TO CUT THE BROCCOLI TOO CLOSE TO THE STEM
HIS GARDEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN SO FULL OF WEEDS WE COULDN'T SEE IT!
I HOPE IT WAS DRY ENOUGH WHEN WE PLANTED OUR BEANS —
SAY!! DON'T YOU WANT TO FIND OUT WHAT'S IN HYMIE'S GARDEN??
RIGHT NOW I'M HAVING A HARD ENOUGH TIME FINDING OUT WHAT'S IN MY OWN GARDEN....
OH...

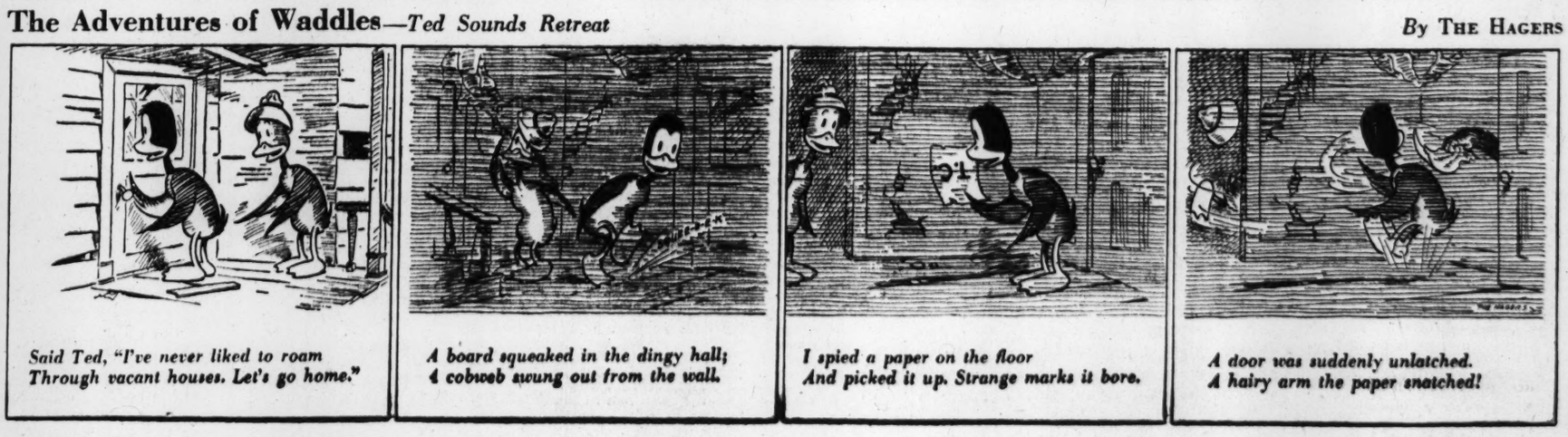
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Chester Explains*

By Rodgers

Well sir, that soldier who halted Chester and me at the edge of the army camp didn't seem to know what to do and for a moment we just stood there looking at each other!
Then Chester decided to explain!
I don't know how much of his "explanation" was understood-
But there is no doubt the whole camp heard it!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Sounds Retreat*

By The Hagers


Said Ted, "I've never liked to roam
Through vacant houses. Let's go home."
A board squeaked in the dingy hall;
A cobweb swung out from the wall.
I spied a paper on the floor
And picked it up. Strange marks it bore.
A door was suddenly unlatched.
A hairy arm the paper snatched!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Electing the Peace

Americans do not want to become so engrossed in winning the war that they will lose the 1942 elections. Most of them recognize that in the Congressional primaries and elections they have possibly their best opportunity to say what kind of peace they want. As never before they have been calling for information on their Senators and Representatives. To give the basic facts this newspaper is publishing today Congressional voting records on eighteen important questions.

We should like to emphasize that these votes are merely a starting point for the individual's judgment of his representatives. They should be supplemented by other information as to each candidate's character, experience and present position. Inquiries readers can make in their own communities may give a fairer picture than any statistical record.

If foreign policy is the major issue, as we believe it is, mere party politics is dangerous. In wartime, "politics should end at the water's edge." The voting record has a partisan hue. A large majority of Republicans in Congress have so zealously followed the line of opposition that on the record they have walked into what now is an uncomfortable isolationist spot. Likewise, many Democrats, although violently opposed to the New Deal, have gone down the line on the Party's foreign policy.

Yet anti-Labor Democrats have at times endangered President Roosevelt's measures to prepare for war, while strong Republican groups outside Congress led by Mr. Willkie have been most effective advocates of international co-operation. Both the President and Mr. Willkie have asked that fundamental issues rather than party labels be the criterion in this election. That attitude opens the way for the election of big-caliber men who ordinarily would shun a partisan battle.

A candidate's record on domestic issues may be important, but there is some danger that men who want to cover up their isolationist votes will try to make esthetic dancing, Congressional pensions or the forty-hour week look more important than winning the peace. We believe the record on foreign policy is the first test.

A uniform and consistent opposition to the Hull-Roosevelt foreign policy places on any man a heavy burden of proof if he says his isolationism was sunk at Pearl Harbor. Since December 7 there have been no clear-cut votes which would record honest changes. But there have been such changes and voters should try to find out whether their representatives have merely become supporters of the war or whether they are ready to have the United States co-operate actively to uphold freedom, justice and peace in a world grown too small for moral or military economic or political isolationism.

If your Congressman or Senator was asleep until Pearl Harbor you need double assurance that he will stay awake when Hitler offers "peace." If he thought neutrality would keep America secure "whatever happened to other countries," has he now a genuine desire to establish collective security? Does he still snipe at America's allies and ask for the fleet to be brought home? Or has he gained some real comprehension of the world community and a willingness to play the part of a decent, responsible citizen?

If Americans will insist on getting such questions answered they will have a better chance of winning the elections—and the peace.

Boy Scout Services

Americans have been proud of the Boy Scouts since their organization in the United States in 1910. Their recent distribution of 25,000,000 blanks in preparation for the sugar rationing is merely one of the jobs they have taken in stride for their country.

The recent statement from Mr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, is an impressive reminder to the public of the services these 12- to 20-year-old youths have rendered. America's 2,000,000 Scouts in April, 1941, distributed 1,400,000 posters. They helped in the collection of 12,000,000 pounds of aluminum; they have finished one drive for waste paper that netted 50,000 tons; at the request of the OPA they gave out 10,000,000 consumers' pledges. In great cities and small hamlets, the Scouts are serving the A. R. P. as messengers.

In England, Scouts have given more than 190 kinds of emergency services during the "blitz."

Americans hope their Scouts will not have similar work, but the Scout motto is, "Be Prepared."

"Saving" France

Since Laval has not succeeded even in doing the required dirty work, Mussolini appears to have been called back into active service of the Führer. Reported Italian demands on Vichy for cession of Corsica and Nice are only pathetic echoes of the once lusty voice of Fascist Italy. They may sound formidable in French ears today, but only because the real France is prostrate and Hitler may be trying to provide Vichy with excuses for turning the French fleet over to him.

Nazi tactics still show that the Nazis respect French public opinion. They apparently realize there is a point beyond which the humiliation of France cannot be pushed with safety, even by a pseudo-French government. Both Admiral Darlan and Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, have made plain their view that France's future lies in a Europe dominated by Germany. Thus the only reason Hitler or they can have for not forcing the French fleet to help defeat the enemies of the Nazi "new order" is that they are afraid this could not be done without incurring grave dangers to their control of France, and perhaps of the fleet itself.

A France faced with demands by Italy, however, is a France in need of influence with Mussolini's boss. Vichy's job in such a situation would be to explain that the only way to save French territory from the Fascists is to co-operate with the Nazis. The French people seem increasingly aware, however, that there is a way to save France from both.

Rubber—Handle With Care

Any American motorist who burns extra miles off his tires in expectation of getting some of those substitute tires President Roosevelt talked about Tuesday stands an excellent prospect of driving on the rims. The facts about rubber, like rubber itself, deserve to be handled with extreme care these days. By his press conference casualness, the Chief Executive unfortunately created confusion, of the kind he often deplores, about a situation his lieutenants have labored to present with the seriousness it deserves.

That seriousness is renewedly confirmed in a searching and comprehensive report by the Truman investigating committee for the United States Senate. The committee, after months of studying the problem, avers there is nothing to encourage the average motorist to hope for new rubber for his car within the next three years at least. Any probable development of synthetic rubber during that period will be more than swallowed by military needs.

The report emphasizes that the reserve of rubber which exists within the country should be conserved and utilized more effectively. There is an estimated 1,000,000 tons of rubber on the wheels of motor vehicles or lying around in unused or discarded tires. This is an important source of material for purposes other than tire-making or for recapping of tires that would stand low or moderate speeds in essential civilian use.

As yet no adequate salvage campaign has begun to draw out the resources of scrap rubber which exist in the United States, though the Committee considers it "a greater wealth of rubber than our enemies could assemble from all sources available to them today." Yet the rubber-reclaiming industry is operating at only about half its 24-hour capacity. It could process about 325,000 tons a year or an equivalent of approximately half the peacetime consumption.

Doubtless Government officials are working on plans to bring out the rubber, either new or old, that is lying around unused. These plans should be matured quickly and Americans be told what they can do to marshal the resources of rubber that may eke out essential civilian uses as long as possible while the stockpile of natural rubber and the new supplies of natural or synthetic rubber are earmarked for war.

Cork for bottle caps is scarce, not to mention metal. So brewers urge beer drinkers to buy half-gallon bottles and make one cap do the work of four. Can we now expect a new series of advertisements with the slogan: "Bigger Bottles Will Win the War"?

Willie came home late for dinner last night, but he didn't get away with it when his mother asked where he had been and he replied: "Shangri-la."

The Bookshelf

Mr. Abend Asks Questions

One month before Pearl Harbor, Hallett Abend returned to the United States from a trip of 40,000 miles throughout the Pacific, a trip made in urgent realization that war with Japan could not be delayed for long.

His RAMPARTS OF THE PACIFIC (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50) draws together in book form his impressions and factual findings in Manila and Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Such a book enters by nature into the news documentation of those deceptive months before December 7, 1941. Mr. Abend, whose collection of jade in his Shanghai apartment grew along with his fifteen years of experience in reporting Far Eastern affairs, is counted among the undeceived. He knew Japan would strike, even if he did not predict the precise form of attack. He also writhed inwardly over evidences of complacency in Hawaii, the Philippines, and Singapore.

Of special cogency is Mr. Abend's observation that the lack of political acumen among American officials, rather than of material equipment or even of military ability, spelled initial disaster in the war of the Pacific.

Tracing the responsibility for this costly lack, he does not stop with high military and naval commanders in the Pacific. Instead, he asks searching questions about the supreme directorate in Washington, including President Roosevelt. Yet the tone of criticism is puzzled rather than harsh. He had seen alertness at Pearl Harbor months in advance of the surprise attack, and so cannot explain the lethargy of that dawn.

On the record, through these pages, go statements by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and others during the treacherous weeks when a sultry stillness preceded the coming hurricane. There is a salutary frankness in Mr. Abend's appraisal of General MacArthur. Full credit is given for his fighting abilities and for his steady preparations to meet a Japanese attack he was sure would come. Yet the record discloses overconfidence on the General's part, enough to tone down some of the more dangerous extremes of hero-worship.

In assessing Japan's timetable, Mr. Abend stresses two factors that have been generally overlooked. He gives as a disclosure the interpretation that Japan originally planned to launch its attack as soon as the Nazi super-battleship Bismarck had reached the Pacific with two escorting cruisers. These powerful and fast warships were supposed to give Japan the edge it needed before attacking.

While the sinking of the Bismarck caused a temporary delay in Japan's plans, Mr. Abend believes the die was cast when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill included Point Eight in the Atlantic Charter. This point calls for the disarming of all aggressors, or potential aggressors. In phrases drawn from long observation of Orientals, Mr. Abend writes that Tokyo's militarists must have read Point Eight with many a "Ha! So!" and with much "hissing through their front teeth."

As seen by Mr. Abend, modern Japan owes its prestige to its army and navy. Remove those, and the Island Empire would sink to the rank of a third-rate Power, or even lower.

Gripping and well-documented, the book gives a lively picture of how war came to the world's largest ocean, and describes its ramparts of freedom.

R. H. S.

Our Readers Say—

X Cards and the Right to Criticize

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After six years of continuous surveys regarding the opinions of the American public, Dr. George Gallup has come to two conclusions:

> First, that the American public is far ahead of its legislators on most matters of legislation.
>
> Second, the public is more willing to make sacrifices than its leaders suppose.

In view of the recent scramble for X cards (gasoline rationing) one wonders if that last word, "suppose," is out of place. The American public is anxious to win the war and they are willing to send their sons into battle and go without numerous articles in order to speed the day of victory.

Americans do not object to rationing, but there isn't supposed to be any privileged class in this country. We're all supposed to be Americans first, last, and always. If J. Q. Citizen can't be trusted to save tires and cut down on his gasoline consumption, why should the Senator be trusted? Isn't he a citizen of the United States, too?

America must be thoroughly united in this war effort if maximum results are to be attained. People must trust their leaders, and the leaders must be willing to swallow the same medicine they prescribe for private citizens.

David Lawrence, who also reported on World War One, says:

> There's a new drive on to stifle criticism of the Administration. It is by means of the outcry that such criticism gives, "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Even if the truth reveals that the politicians inside the government are bungling the war effort, even if the facts disclose colossal waste, mismanagement, and incompetence, the critics must not say anything about it—why, it may possibly be used by Berlin in its shortwave broadcasts!

Are our leaders ashamed of their actions, or mistakes? We have had incompetents in office before, and we will probably have them again. Everyone makes mistakes. It is only when someone tries to justify those mistakes that the public loses patience.

Isn't the right to criticize one of the things that we are fighting for? America has always prided herself for giving her people the truth and the facts.

Let's leave subterfuge and face-saving to the enemy. They have no place in American freedom.

IDA ADEL RICE

Casper, Wyo.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

He Must

Shanghai Incident

What we suffered was relatively little, but when you add to it the losses of thousands of other foreigners in China, the Philippines, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, and elsewhere in the Far East, you get some idea of what this Asiatic War has meant to individuals. Forced to abandon homes and careers, representing years of hard work and effort, they have lost, in most cases, everything they possessed. Those who remained and held on, despite trying circumstances, are now under the yoke of the Japanese militarist, some in concentration camps.

It is a grim picture, one we do not like to gaze upon. But it cries to be painted, that others may see, and be warned. Sydney, San Francisco, New York, and Bombay still seem very far away from war's menacing shadow; but so did Shanghai at one time. More than that, there was the paradox of the piano-playing Japanese soldier, like the larks that sang above the guns of Flanders Fields—but I am getting ahead of my story.

* * *

We had evacuated our house on Hungjao Road eight months before, upon a few hours' notice from the American Consulate; and now, after five weeks' effort, had obtained the necessary military pass to visit it. A Japanese escort was thrust upon us, with instructions to return within a half-hour.

Our lovely house—what a heart-breaking sight it was! The American flag that had waved so proudly from its roof lay battered and trampled at the front door, which stood open, lock broken. The teakwood floors were caked with mud, and scratched by the hob-nailed boots of the soldiers.

They had scattered the contents of closets and bureau drawers about the place, apparently discovering also our trunk of keepsakes in the attic, for we found ourselves stepping upon family pictures, old letters, souvenirs, and sentimental bits that we had thought too sacred for everyday association. Everything of any real value was missing, except the heavy furniture, and it was much the worse for army wear. The seat cushions were gone from all the overstuffed chairs and sofas, and the mattresses were missing from the beds. The radio was still there, but had been taken apart and so mistreated that it refused to play ever again.

A tell-tale Japanese canteen stood on the dining-room table, where a charcoal stove had burned a deep impression; cigarettes had also left their marks. There were ashes enough to indicate that the entire regiment had dined there. Our choicest glassware and Minton china were broken. Canned goods had been opened and left to sour. A ketchup bottle dripped red upon the floor.

* * *

My son's playroom did not escape. The little ship models that he valued so much were nowhere to be seen. His toys had apparently amused our visitors—trucks, filled with blocks and marbles, were hooked to motorcars, which in turn were fastened to any other contraption that ran on wheels, the whole forming a parade around the room. His electric train was still intact, and to our surprise, stood upon its track, skillfully connected with switches, bridges, and other intricate sections that had always seemed such a tedious job for Junior. Though the train had been handled with care, all the cunning painted children that smiled upon us and our funny foreign ways from the wall had been gouged with bayonets, scratched, and spat upon.

Other Chinese articles throughout the house were in the same pathetic condition—graceful porcelain vases smashed; fine lacquer ware and cloissonné demolished. I was fighting back hot tears and it would have been so much easier if that little yellow soldier had not been at my heels.

When we came to the drawing room, he said, sucking in his breath as they do when speaking English:

"Ah, piano! You play?"

I told him I did, and I could hardly believe my ears when he then said:

"You play for me? I like very much to hear you."

With my house in this state, and about ten minutes left to do so many things, I should play the piano for him! I could hardly control myself.

"Certainly not!" I demurred. "I have too much to do."

"You care I play? I like very much," said the peculiar little man.

"By all means, do." I could not help being amused at his asking if I minded anything, in the face of circumstances.

"Thank very much." He bowed in the usual ceremonious politeness of his race. And he played first the Merry Widow Waltz, and then other foreign tunes, apparently by ear. The piano was out of tune and stiff, and his bass notes were all wrong, but he had the melody correct.

* * *

I joined my husband, who was taking stock. We were tempted to slam the door on it all, never to return. But it was our house; we had built it, and loved it. Suddenly we felt a deep sense of gratitude that it was still standing, and not bombed or burned as so many around it.

A little Japanese garden in miniature, the kind they do so well, was growing in a rustic wooden frame on one of the window sills—the only bit of life in this abandoned house, this scene of disorder. Who had planted it? I wondered. War, hatred, military aggression were not able to destroy the soul of the true Japanese artist!

This turned our thoughts to our garden. Neither soldiers nor the winter had seemed to hurt it much. Hedges needed cutting. With a little work all could be put to rights again, or so we thought then. How little we understood the "New Order" with which we'd have to deal!

We'd forgotten all about the time in our new-found gratitude, and were no longer conscious of the weird music coming from the Steinway. Our little bodyguard had forgotten, too. With a start we remembered. . . .

After weary months of heartbreaking effort to re-establish our home, we decided to accept our loss and return to America. And it was well we did.

There seems to be no happy note on which to end this story. But I should like it to be a helpful one. When I read of complacency here and there, hear some people say, "Oh, it will never touch us!" and read of the inexplicable attitude of peoples much nearer the scene of war than we in America, who feel that if they do nothing they cannot be hurt . . . well, I wish they could see with their own eyes what I have seen. And they should know that this does not begin to tell the whole story.

KATHERINE C. VINCENT

The Wide Horizon

Polish Dilemmas

By R. H. Markham

It is a strange fact that although most of the major Polish organizations in the United States disapproved of the American-Slav Congress, recently held in Detroit, a majority of the participants and of the leaders in the Congress were Poles, that is Americans of Polish origin. The president of the Congress was a Pole, the chairmen of most of the meetings were Poles, the new president of the permanent American-Slav Organization is a Pole.

Poles, indeed—and by Poles is always meant Americans of Polish origin—were chiefly responsible for the outstanding success of the enterprise. A few months earlier an attempt to hold such a congress in Pittsburgh failed. The one in Detroit succeeded because of the Michigan Committee. On the Board of Directors of the Michigan Committee were such names as the following: Osowski, Nowak, Ceglowski, Cibasiewicz, Koscinski, Kozdroj, Godlewski, Stanowska. The priest opening the principal meeting was named Borkowicz. One of the most popular speakers was Krzycki.

It is plain even to the uninitiated that these names came from Poland. The powerful Polish fraternal organizations, which altogether number not far from half a million members, were lukewarm or opposed to the congress and most of the Polish language press—there are nine daily papers—was opposed to it, yet Poles made this the most resounding display of Slav unity that has taken place in recent decades any place in the world. That seems an enigma. Indeed, it is an enigma. Very few nations are constantly faced with such terrible dilemmas as the Poles.

* * *

It is not unnatural for the Poles to be wary of an all-Slav Congress, even of an American-Slav Congress. The very expression All-Slav arouses deep aversion, even horror, in many Poles, because they interpret "Slavism," "Slav unity," even "Slav co-operation" as meaning Russian domination. And the Poles have suffered terribly from Russian domination. It may be they have suffered more from the Russians than from any other nation. Hundreds of American Poles have close relatives who have suffered personally from Russian cruelty.

In addition to this, Russia is now Communist, while a majority of Americans of Polish origin are rather ardent Roman Catholics, and, as such, suspicious of Soviet Russia. Then again, if the Red Army should defeat Hitler's Army, is it certain that a victorious Russia would not annex extensive territories claimed by Poles? All these considerations make many American Poles very reserved toward the idea of Slavic solidarity.

Another important factor in the Polish attitude is the fact that the Poles have taken the lead in the fight against Hitler, in contrast to other Slavs. The Slovaks of Europe became Allies and tools of Hitler, with the ardent approval of some American Slovaks. In fact, some American Slovaks are often accused of having helped break up Czechoslovakia. Some Ukrainians, too, have taken the side of Hitler. The Bulgarians joined Hitler. Macedonians sing praises to Hitler for "freeing" them. Some Croats are fawning satellites of Hitler. The Serbs have a General Nedich serving under Hitler, and fighting against brave Serbian Chetniks. So why, the Poles ask, should they at this late hour, after their heroic resistance, fraternize with former Slav "appeasers" or even with Slav Allies of Hitler, to show their opposition to Hitler!

* * *

It must also be remembered that "old country" Polish politics have a decided influence on many Poles here. Over there were two groups that might be called Nationalists and Internationalists. The Nationalists were so strongly opposed to co-operation with Russia that they were almost pro-German. The others believed Poles should take the side of Russia against the Germans. Then there were strong Clerical and Progressive groups, as also a powerful Pilsudski group and a strong Agrarian group. These parties overlapped one another, but still they gave rise to definite lines of division. These divisions have been brought to America. Some Polish leaders here are still closer to the Vistula than to the Hudson or the Mississippi.

Now a new cleavage is appearing: between the Polish "intelligentsia" and the Polish workers. The Polish workers seem to be for Slav unity. They supported the Congress.

Fortunately, most Americans of Polish origin very ardently support America in the prosecution of the war, though there are a few Polish editors who arouse dissensions that seem to aid Hitler. It is to be hoped that the American-Slav Congress will have a unifying aftermath.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942

Second Section

Guide to 1942 Congressional Election

The Case for Domestic Issues: New Deal More Conservative

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Domestic issues that for eight years divided the New Deal from conservative elements in politics and Congress gradually yielded to the pressure of critical war emergencies in the record of legislation in the last year or two.

In Washington President Roosevelt took two Republicans into his Cabinet as Secretaries of War and Navy, and with the defense program a galaxy of prominent Republican businessmen and industrialists have thronged to the capital to aid the erstwhile Democratic effort. There is still a marked difference between New Deal and anti-New Deal groups over the record that has gone before, but it is recognized that for the moment, at least, unity of action in prosecuting the war is necessary. Chairman of the War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson, is an ex-Sears Roebuck official, and he has surrounded himself with men drawn largely from business. Probably before the war they voted Republican for the most part, and it is not unlikely that they will do so again after the war. At the present time, however, they represent a coalition, and they will be inclined to consider each Congressman up for re-election this fall on his individual record, not as to party affiliations but as to preparedness, world co-operation and the war, regardless of whether he is a Republican or Democrat.

Labor Delicate Subject

Meanwhile domestic issues have come up in the past 2½ years. The old crusading days of the New Deal are about over but still, now and again, social or economic problems arise that rouse the old cleavage in Congress.

Some of the biggest issues have dealt with relief at one time or another, such as the Work Projects or National Youth or Civilian Conservation Corps and the like. Some of these issues tend to fade out momentarily now, with the general re-employment due to war needs and the shrinkage in available manpower.

For a long time the question of strikes and labor was one of the sharpest facing Congress. For eight years trade unions had been handled sympathetically by the New Deal. Just before Pearl Harbor the matter came to a head in the House, where the Administration was overridden and the drastic Smith anti-strike bill was passed, 2 to 1. This represented a specific cleavage with New Deal policies. Mr.

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Why We Did It

The Christian Science Monitor realizes that to dig up the voting record is not going to be very popular with some Congressmen. It recognizes, too, that a voting record is not an infallible guide to a Congressman's present or future position.

Voters must be wary as they examine these tables. They will have to ask themselves whether the Congressman may have changed his mind subsequent to Dec. 7, or not, or changed it only in appearance. Voters should also realize that in some cases a Congressman will show a good vote on the final roll call, but will have preceded it by a series of bad votes on obstructive amendments and motions which do not appear in the record. It also is possible that an opponent running against some of these Congressmen may be even worse than a Congressman with a bad record.

In such voluminous tabulations, though they have been checked and rechecked, some mistakes still may have crept in. We shall be glad to publish corrections.

Though we have included nine votes on domestic affairs, it is obvious that at this hour in the nation's history, foreign affairs are of paramount importance. After all, the question facing voters and the men and women seeking their votes is this: Will this candidate help win the war? Will this candidate help win the peace?

E. D. C.

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The Case for Foreign Issues: Isolationists in Maelstrom

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—That which the isolationists have most feared is coming upon them: they are heading into the hurricane of a national Congressional election in which isolationism is going to be a major and pointed issue.

It is plainly apparent on every side in Washington that they don't like the prospect.

They don't like it because they are very uncertain what the voters are going to do to them. They don't like it because the war has brought the issue so sharply into focus that the electorate is examining every Congressman's voting record as never before. They don't like it because the war has brought to isolationism a rude and realistic test. That test is: Has isolationism worked?

From the few primaries already held and from the concern on Capitol Hill it is evident that the isolationists don't know whether to defend or to recant or to ask the country to forget about the whole business.

These wartime Congressional elections are of critical importance to the nation regardless of the particular issues which come to the fore in the primaries and in the final voting next November. They are rendered doubly important because they offer a crucial opportunity to render a verdict by the American people on a question in which the whole future of the nation may be enveloped.

How Far in Peace?

That issue is: Shall the United States, now co-operating fully with other nations to win the war, stand ready to co-operate fully with other nations to secure the peace? At one time this issue may have seemed theoretical. Tomorrow it may be a matter of life and death to America's freedom. That is the issue of isolationism.

Today isolationism is the dominant issue as the political campaigns get under way. Unless the war itself produces a transcendent issue which would put a wholly different complexion upon the election, it may well prove to be the determining issue. There is much evidence to support this conclusion.

Already it has kept renomination from an inveterate Democratic Senate isolationist.

Already it has brought the strongest party pressure to keep renomination from an inveterate Republican House isolationist.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The Record: How Every Congressman Voted

House of Representatives

		Foreign Policy									Domestic Issues								
		Fortify Guam Feb. '39	Repeal Arms Embargo Nov. '39	Relax Neutrality Law Nov. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Feb. '40	Enact Draft Law Sept. '40	Lend-Lease Bill Feb. '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Oct. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41		WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Mar. '39	Anti-Lynch Bill Jan. '40	Funds for NYA Mar. '40	Food Stamp Plan May '40	Property Seizure Bill Aug. '41	Smith Anti-Strike Dec. '41	Uphold Price Control Jan. '42	Extend Power Program Mar. '43
New England																				
Maine	District																			
	1 *Oliver*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	2 *Smith*	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	3 *Fellows*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	No		...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
New Hampshire																				
	1 *Jenks*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...	No	No		No	No	Yes	No	No		Yes	No	...
	2 *Stearns*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	...	No	No
Vermont																				
	At L. *Plumley*	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Massachusetts																				
	1 *Treadway*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
	2 *Clason*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	...	No		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	3 Casey	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	4 *Holmes*	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
	5 *Rogers*	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	6 *Bates*	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	7 Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes
	8 Healey	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	9 Eliot	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	10 *Tinkham*[1]	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
	11 Flaherty	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...		Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes
	12 McCormack	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	13 *Wigglesworth*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	14 *Martin*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	15 *Gifford*	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes		No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
	[1] Not a candidate for re-election																			
Rhode Island																				
	1 Forand	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	2 Fogarty	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	No	No	Yes	No
Connecticut																				
	1 Kopplemann	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	2 Fitzgerald	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	3 Shanley	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Republicans in italics; all others Democrats unless otherwise identified.

					Foreign Issues						Domestic Issues								
	Fortify Guam Feb. '39	Repeal Arms Embargo Nov. '39	Relax Neutrality Law Nov. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Feb. '40	Enact Draft Law Sept. '40	Lend-Lease Feb. '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Oct. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41		WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Mar. '39	Anti-Lynch Bill Jan. '40	Funds for NYA Mar. '40	Food Stamp Plan May '40	Property Seizure Bill Aug. '41	Smith Anti-Strike Dec. '41	Uphold Price Control Jan. '42	Extend Power Program Mar. '42
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	4 Downs	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...			No
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	At L. Maciora	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
										Atlantic States									
										New York									
	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	District 1 *Hall, L.*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	2 Barry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	3 Pfeifer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	4 Cullen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 Heffernan	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	6 Somers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7 Delaney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	8 O'Toole	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9 Keogh	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	...	Yes	.....	10 Celler	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	No	Yes	...
	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	.....	11 O'Leary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12 Dickstein	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	13 Capozzoli	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	14 Klein	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	15 Kennedy, Michael	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	16 *Pheiffer*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	.....	17 *Baldwin*	...	...	...	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	18 Kennedy, Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	19 Bloom	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	20 Marcantonio*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	21 Gavagan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	...
	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	22 Lynch	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	23 Buckley	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	24 Fitzpatrick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	25 *Gamble*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	26 *Fish*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	27 *Rockefeller*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	28 Byrne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	29 *Cluett*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	30 *Crowther*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	31 *Kilburn*	...	...	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	32 *Culkin*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...	Yes	33 *Douglas*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...
	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	34 *Hall, E.*	...	...	Yes	No	No	...	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	35 *Hancock*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	36 *Taber*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	37 *Cole*	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	38 *O'Brien*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	39 *Wadsworth*	No	Yes	No	...	No	Yes	Yes		No
	No	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	40 *Andrews*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	41 Beiter	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	42 *Butler*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	43 *Reed*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	...	No	At L. O'Day	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	At L. Merritt	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
										Pennsylvania									
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 Sacks	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2 McGranery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	3 Bradley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	4 Sheridan	...	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	No	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5 Smith	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6 Myers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	7 *Scott*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8 *Wolfenden*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	9 *Gerlach*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	10 *Kinzer*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11 Boland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	12 Flannery	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No		...
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	13 *Fenton*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		No	No
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	14 Moser	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	15 *Gillette*	...	...	...	...	...	...		No	...
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	16 *Rich*	No	No	Yes	No	...	No	Yes		No
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	17 *Ditter*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	18 *Simpson*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	19 *Kunkel*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	20 *Jarrett*	No	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	...
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	21 Walter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	22 Haines	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	23 *Van Zandt*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	24 Snyder	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	25 Faddis	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	26 *Graham*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	27 *Tibbott*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		No	No
	No	Yes	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	28 Kelley	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	29 *Rodgers*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	30 Scanlon	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	31 Weiss	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No		...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	32 Eberharter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	33 McArdle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...			...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	34 Wright	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
										New Jersey									
	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	1 *Wolverton*	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2 Wene	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3 Sutphin	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	4 *Powers*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	5 *Eaton*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	6 *McLean*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	7 *Thomas*	No	No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes	No	...
	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	Yes	No	8 *Canfield*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	9 *Osmers*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		...
	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	10 *Hartley*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	11 *Vreeland*	No	No	Yes	No	No		Yes		...
	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	12 *Kean*	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13 Norton		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	14 Hart	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	**Delaware**									
										At L. *Traynor*	...	...	Yes	...	...	Yes	No	No	Yes
										Maryland									
	..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 Ward	...	...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2 Cole	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 D'Alesandro	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	.				...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4 Meyer	...	...				Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5 Sasscer	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	.	Yes	6 Byron (Mrs.)	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	...

American Labor Party

												Foreign Issues								Domestic Issues									
												Fortify Guam Feb. '39	Repeal Arms Embargo Nov. '39	Relax Neutrality Law Nov. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Feb. '40	Enact Draft Law Sept. '40	Lend-Lease Feb. '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Oct. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41			WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Mar. '39	Anti-Lynch Bill Jan. '40	Funds for NYA Mar. '40	Food Stamp Plan May '40	Property Seizure Bill Aug. '41	Smith Anti-Strike Dec. '41	Uphold Price Control Jan. '42	Extend Power Program Mar. '42
												Virginia																		
												District																		
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Bland	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Harris	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....			3	Satterfield	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			4	Drewry	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			5	Burch	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			6	Woodrum	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			7	Robertson	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			8	Smith	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			9	Flannagan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
												West Virginia																		
...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Ramsay	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Randolph	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			3	Edmiston	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			4	Johnson	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			5	Kee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			6	Smith	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
												North Carolina																		
...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Bonner	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Kerr	...	Yes	No	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			3	Barden	...	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			4	Cooley	...	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
...	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes			5	Folger, J. H.	...	Yes	No	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			6	Durham	...	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			7	Clark	...	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			8	Burgin	...	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			9	Doughton	...	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			10	Bulwinkle	...	Yes	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			11	Weaver	...	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
												South Carolina																		
...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Fulmer	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			3	Hare	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			4	Bryson	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			5	Richards	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			6	McMillan	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
												Georgia																		
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No			1	Peterson	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Cox	No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			3	Pace	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			4	Camp	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			5	Ramspeck	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes			6	Vinson	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			7	Tarver	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes			8	Gibson	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			9	Whelchel	No	...	No	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			10	Brown	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
												Florida																		
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Peterson	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Green	...	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
...	...	...	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			3	Sikes	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			4	Cannon	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			5	Hendricks	...	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
												Alabama																		
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Boykin	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			2	Grant	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			3	Steagall	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			4	Hobbs	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes			5	Starnes	No	Yes	No	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			6	Jarman	...	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes			7	Manasco	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			8	Sparkman	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			9	Patrick	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
												Central States																		
												Indiana																		
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			1	Schulte	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...	No			2	*Halleck*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			3	*Grant*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			4	*Gillie*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			5	*Harness*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			6	*Johnson*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	...	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			7	*Landis*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	...	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			8	Boehne	...	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			9	*Wilson*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			10	*Springer*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			11	Larrabee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No			12	Ludlow	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	...
												Illinois																		
...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			1	Mitchell	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	Yes	Yes	No
...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes			2	McKeough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No			3	Kelly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	...
...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No			4	Beam	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	...	No	Yes	...
...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			5	Sabath	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			6	Maciejewski	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			7	Schuetz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			8	Kocialkowski	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			9	*Dewey*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			10	*Paddock*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			11	*Reed*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No			12	*Mason*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			13	*Allen*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			14	*Johnson*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			15	*Chiperfield*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	...	No			16	*Dirksen*	No	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			17	*Arends*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			18	*Sumner*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No			19	*Wheat*	No	No	...	...	No	No	Yes	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			20	Barnes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			21	*Howell*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	...
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	...			22	Schaefer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			23	Arnold	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			24	*Heidinger*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			25	*Bishop*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	...
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			26	At L. *Stratton*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No		...
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No			27	At L. *Day*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	...

Foreign Issues

	Fortify Guam Feb. '39	Repeal Arms Embargo Nov. '39	Relax Neutrality Law Nov. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Feb. '40	Enact Draft Law Sept. '40	Lend-Lease Feb. '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Oct. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41
Ohio									
District									
1 *Elston*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2 *Hess*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
3 Holbrock	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4 *Jones*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5 *Clevenger*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 Davis	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
7 *Brown*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
8 *Smith*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
9 Hunter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
10 *Jenkins*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
11 Claypool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
12 *Vorys*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
13 *Baumhart*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No
14 Harter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
15 Secrest	...	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
16 Thom	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
17 *McGregor*	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	No
18 Imhof	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
19 Kirwan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
20 Sweeney	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
21 Crosser	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
22 Bolton	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
23 At L. *Bender*	...	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
24 At L. Young	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky									
1 Gregory	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2 Vincent	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 O'Neal	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
4 Creal	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5 Spence	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6 Chapman	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7 May	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8 Bates	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes
9 *Robsion*	...	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee									
1 *Reece*	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
2 *Jennings*	...	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3 Kefauver	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4 Gore	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
5 Priest	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6 Courtney	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7 Pearson	...	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
8 Cooper	...	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9 Davis	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Michigan									
1 Tenerowicz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	Yes
2 *Michener*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3 *Shafer*	No	No	Yes	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
4 *Hoffman*	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
5 *Jonkman*	...	...	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Blackney*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Wolcott*	No	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	No
8 *Crawford*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
9 *Engel*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
10 *Woodruff*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
11 *Bradley*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
12 Hook	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	...
13 O'Brien	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	Yes	Yes
14 Rabaut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes
15 Dingell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
16 Lesinski	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
17 *Dondero*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Wisconsin									
1 *Smith*	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No
2 Sauthoff†	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	Yes
3 *Stevenson*	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	No	No
4 Wasielewski	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
5 *Thill*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Keefe*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Murray*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
8 *Johns*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
9 Hull†	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
10 Gehrmann†	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Minnesota									
1 *Andresen*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
2 *O'Hara*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	No
3 *Gale*	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	No	...
4 *Maas*	No	No	Yes	No	No	...	...	No	No
5 *Youngdahl*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Knutson*	No	Yes	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Andersen*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
8 *Pittenger*	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
9 Buckler‡	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	No	...
Iowa									
1 *Martin*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
2 Jacobsen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3 *Gwynne*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
4 *Talle*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
5 *Le Compte*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Cunningham*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Jensen*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
8 *Gilchrist*	No	No	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
9 *Harrington*	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Missouri									
1 Romjue	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...	...	...	...
2 Nelson	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3 Duncan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4 Bell	...	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
5 Shannon	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	...	No	Yes	...
6 *Bennett*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	...
7 *Short*	No	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	...
8 Williams	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
9 Cannon	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10 Zimmerman	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11 Sullivan	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
12 *Ploeser*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
13 Cochran	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Domestic Issues

	WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Mar. '39	Anti-Lynch Bill Jan. '40	Funds for NYA Mar. '40	Food Stamp Plan May '40	Property Seizure Bill Aug. '41	Smith Anti-Strike Dec. '41	Uphold Price Control Jan. '42	Extend Power Program Mar. '42
Ohio									
District									
1 *Elston*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
2 *Hess*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3 Holbrock	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	No
4 *Jones*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
5 *Clevenger*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 Davis	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	...	No
7 *Brown*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
8 *Smith*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
9 Hunter	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 *Jenkins*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
11 Claypool	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
12 *Vorys*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
13 *Baumhart*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
14 Harter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
15 Secrest	...	No	Yes	...	...	No	No	Yes	No
16 Thom	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
17 *McGregor*	...	...	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
18 Imhof	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
19 Kirwan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
20 Sweeney	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	No	No	Yes	No
21 Crosser	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
22 Bolton	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
23 At L. *Bender*	...	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
24 At L. Young	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky									
1 Gregory	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2 Vincent	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 O'Neal	No	Yes	No	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	No
4 Creal	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5 Spence	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6 Chapman	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7 May	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8 Bates	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes
9 *Robsion*	...	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee									
1 *Reece*	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
2 *Jennings*	...	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3 Kefauver	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4 Gore	...	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
5 Priest	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6 Courtney	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7 Pearson	...	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
8 Cooper	...	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9 Davis	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
Michigan									
1 Tenerowicz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	Yes
2 *Michener*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3 *Shafer*	No	No	Yes	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
4 *Hoffman*	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
5 *Jonkman*	...	...	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Blackney*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Wolcott*	No	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	No
8 *Crawford*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
9 *Engel*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
10 *Woodruff*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
11 *Bradley*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
12 Hook	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	...
13 O'Brien	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	Yes	Yes
14 Rabaut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes
15 Dingell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
16 Lesinski	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
17 *Dondero*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Wisconsin									
1 *Smith*	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No
2 Sauthoff†	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	Yes
3 *Stevenson*	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	No	No
4 Wasielewski	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
5 *Thill*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Keefe*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Murray*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
8 *Johns*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
9 Hull†	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
10 Gehrmann†	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Minnesota									
1 *Andresen*	No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
2 *O'Hara*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	No
3 *Gale*	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	No	...
4 *Maas*	No	No	Yes	No	No	...	...	No	No
5 *Youngdahl*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Knutson*	No	Yes	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Andersen*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
8 *Pittenger*	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
9 Buckler‡	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	No	...
Iowa									
1 *Martin*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
2 Jacobsen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3 *Gwynne*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
4 *Talle*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
5 *Le Compte*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
6 *Cunningham*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
7 *Jensen*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	...	No
8 *Gilchrist*	No	No	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
9 *Harrington*	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Missouri									
1 Romjue	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...	...	...	...
2 Nelson	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3 Duncan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4 Bell	...	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
5 Shannon	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	...	No	Yes	...
6 *Bennett*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	...
7 *Short*	No	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No	...
8 Williams	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
9 Cannon	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10 Zimmerman	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11 Sullivan	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
12 *Ploeser*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
13 Cochran	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

†Progressive Party; ‡Farm-Labor Party.

		Foreign Issues								Domestic Issues									
	Fortify Guam Feb. '39	Repeal Arms Embargo Nov. '39	Relax Neutrality Law Nov. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Feb. '40	Enact Draft Law Sept. '40	Lend-Lease Feb. '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Oct. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41		WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Mar. '39	Anti-Lynch Bill Jan. '40	Funds for NYA Mar. '40	Food Stamp Plan May '40	Property Seizure Bill Aug. '41	Smith Anti-Strike Dec. '41	Uphold Price Control Jan. '42	Extend Power Program Mar. '42
North Dakota																			
District																			
At L. *Burdick*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
At L. *Robertson*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
South Dakota																			
1 *Mundt*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...
2 *Case*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No		No	No	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	No
Nebraska																			
1 *Copeland*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
2 McLaughlin	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3 *Stefan*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
4 *Curtis*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
5 Coffee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kansas																			
1 *Lambertson*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	No	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	...
2 *Guyer*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
3 *Winter*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No		No	Yes	No	No	...	Yes	No	No	No
4 *Rees*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
5 Houston	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	...	...
6 *Carlson*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
7 *Hope*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Mississippi																			
1 Rankin	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
2 Whitten	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 Whittington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 Ford	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
5 Collins	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	...	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6 Colmer	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7 McGehee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Arkansas																			
1 Gathings	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2 Mills	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3 Ellis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4 Cravens	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
5 Terry	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6 Norrell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
7 Harris	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana																			
1 Hebert	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes
2 Boggs	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes
3 Domengeaux	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
4 Brooks	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5 Mills	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6 Sanders	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7 Plauché	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8 Allen	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma																			
1 Disney	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		Yes	No	No	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	
2 Nichols	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...		Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	
3 Cartwright	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4 Boren	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	No	
5 Monroney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
6 Johnson	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	
7 Wickersham	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
8 *Rizley*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
At L. Rogers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	
Texas																			
1 Patman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	
2 Dies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	
3 Beckworth	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4 Rayburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	...		Yes	No	No	No	...	...	...	...	
5 Sumners	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	
6 Johnson, Luther	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	
7 Patton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	
8 Thomas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
9 Mansfield	...	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	
10 Johnson, Lyndon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	
11 Poage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
12 Lanham	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
13 Gossett	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
14 Kleberg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	
15 West	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
16 Thomason	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
17 Russell	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
18 Worley	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	
19 Mahon	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
20 Kilday	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
21 South	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Pacific States

Montana																			
1 *Rankin*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No
2 O'Connor	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	No	No
Idaho																			
1 White	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	...	No	Yes	
2 *Dworshak*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
Wyoming																			
1 At L. McIntyre	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	No	No	...	No
Colorado																			
1 Lewis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	...	...	Yes	...	Yes	...	
2 *Hill*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	No	...	No	No	
3 *Chenoweth*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	No	...	No	No	
4 *Rockwell*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	
New Mexico																			
At L. *Anderson*	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	Yes		...	...	...	...	Yes	...	No	Yes	
Arizona																			
At L. Murdock	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	No	Yes	
Utah																			
Granger	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Robinson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	..	Yes	
Nevada																			
At L. Scrugham	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	..es	Yes	
Washington																			
1 Magnuson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	...	...
2 Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes
3 Smith	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	Yes

Foreign Issues										Domestic Issues									
Fortify Guam Feb. '39	Repeal Arms Embargo Nov. '39	Relax Neutrality Law Nov. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Feb. '40	Enact Draft Law Sept. '40	Lend-Lease Feb. '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Oct. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41		WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Mar. '39	Anti-Lynch Bill Jan. '40	Funds for NYA Mar. '40	Food Stamp Plan May '40	Property Seizure Bill Aug. '41	Smith Anti-Strike Dec. '41	Uphold Price Control Jan. '42	Extend Power Program Mar. '42
									District									
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No ..	4 Hill	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	5 Leavy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No ..	6 Coffee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
									Oregon									
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No ..	1 *Mott*	No	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes	No	...
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	2 Pierce	...	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No ..	3 *Angell*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
									California									
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	1 Lea	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No ..	2 *Englebright*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	3 Buck	...	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No ..	4 *Rolph*	...	...	...	...	...	No	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No ..	5 *Welch*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...	No	No ..	6 *Carter*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	...	No
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No ..	7 Tolan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	.....	8 *Anderson*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	9 *Gearhart*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	...
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ..	10 Elliott	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	...	No ..	11 *Hinshaw*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	...	No
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ..	12 Voorhis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	13 Kramer	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	...	...
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	14 Ford, Thomas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	...	.....	15 Costello	...	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	16 *Ford, Leland*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	17 Vacant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	No	No ..	18 *Johnson*	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	19 Sheppard	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ..	20 Izac	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

The tables in this section were prepared from the Congressional Record and the Editorial Research Reports, with the WPA Relief vote given a s reconstructed by Labor's Non-Partisan League and printed by The New Republic. Groups of blanks usually indicate that the congressman was not yet elected.

New Congress Will Be Both War and Peace Maker

Continued from Page 1

Already it is finding both Senate and House Democratic and Republican isolationists glossing over their voting records and urging that isolationism be ruled out of this election and brought up at a more convenient time.

Timely Decision

It is not the purpose of the study which The Christian Science Monitor is presenting to its readers today to recommend, either for election or for defeat, particular candidates. Its purpose is to bring into focus the basic matters of foreign policy as they have been reflected in Congress and the exact position of every Congressman in your district with respect to these issues. This information is made available to help form the basis of individual decision.

With such an objective foremost, this dispatch wishes to give as just an appraisal as it can assemble on three pertinent matters:

Is isolationism germane to the 1942 Congressional elections?—The fundamental fact is that most of the isolationists take—although they do not always admit it—a definite line of policy with respect both to the peace and the war.

With respect to the peace they have for nearly 25 years argued and voted on the premise that the United States could remain at peace regardless of what happened elsewhere in the world, that the United States could achieve its own security even if it let aggressors crush the security of other nations, that the United States enjoy a singular peace by ignoring other countries rather than by cooperating with them in the interests of a common peace.

Isolationism is germane to these Congressional elections because they will help decide whether the American people, after being forced twice in a single generation to co-operate with other nations to fight a world war, are now prepared to co-operate with other nations to help effect and preserve a world peace.

If the American people believe that another isolationist peace is the best guarantee that there will be no more war, then Congress should be packed with isolationists this fall.

If the American people believe that only a co-operationist peace will guarantee that there will be no more war, then Congress should be emptied of isolationists this fall.

For 25 years isolationism has been tried and this Congressional election of 1942 provides the perfect opportunity for American voters to register their verdict: whether it has been found beneficial or whether it has been found wanting.

The entire membership of the House of Representatives and one third of the membership of the Senate will be determined by what the voters do at the polls in the coming primaries and in November. The Congress which is thus elected will hold within its hands the decision on major issues affecting the peace and security of America for many years to come.

Ewing Galloway

The Citizen Decides

It cannot be said that the peace will be written in the next two years but to ignore the issue of isolationism this fall is to "play with fate" and to guess that maybe, perhaps, after all the vital issues of peace will not have to be settled so soon! And it is well not to forget that the Senators elected this November will hold their seats for six long years.

Now, with respect to the war itself isolationism, too, takes its stand. Some isolationists want to conduct an isolationist war as well as retreat into an isolationist peace. They cry out to have the Navy brought home and fight in coastal waters and seem disposed to give as little support as possible to America's fighting allies—regardless of what Axis victory in Europe or in China would mean to the United States.

But more important than this is what he claims to be supporting in his speeches.

On the whole, the voting record of Congressmen is the truest disclosure of whether he is genuinely isolationist or genuinely co-operationist. There is, however, one qualification which will properly be borne in mind. That is, that no single or separate vote can fairly be considered decisive. The voting record deserves to be appraised as a whole, but when an entire sequence of votes on foreign policy issues forms a clear pattern of isolationism, the case may fairly be considered proved.

There are a number of votes which, taken together, disclose the real sympathies and main direction of the Congressmen. A candidate's political record, if he has a record, or his intentions—and it should be demanded that he make them clear—can fairly be appraised when laid alongside the main foreign policy issues of the past two years.

It is just to say that a vote against the reciprocal trade treaties in 1940 was a vote in behalf of economic isolationism.

It is just to say that a vote to prevent even the sale of arms to the nations resisting Nazi aggression in 1939 was a vote registering the opinion that the United States could insulate itself from war.

It is just to say a vote opposing the Selective Service Act in 1940, after the fall of France, was a judgment so misreading the nature of the Nazi menace as to leave the United States virtually defenseless.

It is just to say that a vote against the lend-lease bill was a vote grounded on the premise that the state of mind of isolationism with regard to the whole conduct of the war. Before the assault on Pearl Harbor and after, leading isolationists have contended that it was not Hitler's interference with the world's peace but America's interference with Hitler's aggression which got the United States in the war. Many of these same isolationists are still contending that it was America's "meddling" with Hitler not Hitler "meddling" with the world which brought war to America. There are isolationists who still argue that it is not the Axis which is to blame for the war, but America's tactless preparations to keep the Axis war away from America which is to blame.

Can those who hold such views be really trusted and given power to conduct this war?

Can those who hold such views be really trusted and given the opportunity to attempt to effect another isolationist peace?

If isolationists are to be commended for these views, then their voting records in Congress will immeasurably help their election. If isolationists are to be resisted for these views, then their voting records in Congress will immeasurably help their defeat. But commended or resisted, isolationism is a state of mind which affects the conduct of the war as well as the building of the peace and is, therefore, an issue supremely pertinent to this election.

Does the voting record of Congress during the past two years on foreign policy issues fairly reveal who are the isolationists?—Votes talk louder than words. What a Congressman actually supports in legislation is more important than what happened to the rest of the free nations of the world meant nothing to the United States—the basic premise of isolationism.

It is just to say that a vote against the riciprocal trade against the extension of the Selective Service Act in the fall of 1941 was a vote virtually to demobilize the nation's defense at a time when the Axis was beginning to pound on the barricades of the Western Hemisphere. To vote to demobilize the Selective Service army only four months before Japan directly attacked United States territory was the logical position of isolationism.

Has the isolationist issue been outdated by the attack on Pearl Harbor?

Fact No. 1 is that only the isolationists are claiming that it has.

It would seem to be fair to draw the issue this way: to have voted against a particular one or two of the co-operationist measures of foreign policy on the ground that better measures could be devised would not mean that a Congressman does not now see that the full nature of Axis conquest or does not now recognize that America cannot achieve security for itself without promoting security for the world.

But there has been no vote since the Pearl Harbor attack to testify to any change of heart or change of policy on the part of the isolationists and therefore it properly remains for the voting isolationists to make their new position crystal-clear now that an isolationist peace has gone up in thin air.

One inveterate isolationist Senator has affirmed that "isolationism was sunk at Pearl Harbor." Most isolationists admit that isolationism in war was sunk at Pearl Harbor but are they ready to admit that isolationism in peace was also sunk at Pearl Harbor?

If not, the voters deserve to know what the isolationists have to say on this matter in the coming campaigns and they should be asked until they answer.

Yes, this is quite an election. It is an historic decision, destined greatly to help or greatly to hinder winning a full victory and gaining a full peace.

American troops are today fighting on every continent to help preserve the freedom to government by ballot. In the Congressional elections of 1942 Americans are called upon to use the right of ballot with solemn and prayerful wisdom.

Domestic-Foreign Issues Gauge Congress' Moods

Sketch of factors back of major problems aids in appraising record of representatives.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Congressional votes selected to gauge the record of members cover representative foreign and domestic issues of the past two years.

Herewith is presented a thumbnail sketch of each issue on which ballots are enumerated in accompanying tables. Votes on foreign policy come first: domestic issues second.

Votes on Foreign Issues

1. Strike out Guam Naval Base appropriation:

When the Japanese attacked last December, Guam was undefended. Why? The record shows that the Navy asked $1,000,000 for harbor improvements at Guam in 1938, which was struck out by the House, while in February, 1939, the House struck out a similar provision for $5,000,000 designed to pay for dredging the harbor as a base for naval airplanes. Although fortification was not specially stressed in the appropriation, the record of the debate shows that the issue was raised by those opposing the measure.

2. Continue mandatory arms embargo:

In June, 1939, the House had adopted an amendment by Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio imposing a mandatory embargo on export of military supplies to warring powers. The effect of this was to prevent critically needed supplies from reaching hard-pressed Great Britain and France after Germany made its attack. In the fall of 1939 the Administration succeeded in repealing the mandatory embargo over determined opposition. The vote came when the House on Nov. 2 rejected a motion of James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut to instruct its conferees to insist upon retention of the embargo.

3. Neutrality revision:

On Nov. 3, 1939, the House voted to approve a conference report further revising the Neutrality Act, in this case to give the President greater leeway in its application.

4. Extension of reciprocal trade agreements:

Renewal of the Trade Agreements Act for mutual scaling down of tariff walls with foreign nations, by a clear-cut party vote, represented a personal triumph for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. First passed in 1934, it was renewed in 1937 and came up again automatically in 1940. After preliminary votes in four days of debate, the House finally approved extension; Republicans opposing it, 146 to 5; Democrats approving 212 to 20. The keystone of Mr. Hull's foreign policy before the war, the Secretary of State held that high tariffs and trade barriers were helping to force the world into armed conflict.

5. Conscription bill:

The Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill as passed registered men between 21 and 36—numbering 16,500,000—and provided selection of 900,000 for a year's military training. The fundamental issue rose between those urging traditional voluntary enlistment and those arguing that defense needed more heroic needs. Again party lines were evident when House Democrats approved the measure, 7 to 1, while Republicans opposed it, 2 to 1.

6. Lend-lease bill:

On Jan. 6 President Roosevelt asked authority and funds to manufacture war materials "to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations"; in other words, the United States was to become the arsenal of democracy. On Feb. 6 the bill was amended and passed in the House, amounting to an announcement that the inexhaustible American resources would be pitted against aggressors.

7. Eighteen-month draft extension:

By a one-vote majority the House, Aug. 12, 1941, approved extension of draft Army service for 18 months. The vote was 203-202; Democrats voting 182 to 65 for the measure; Republicans 21 for and 133 against. This was four months before Pearl Harbor. Preceding the vote Mr. Roosevelt, in a special message, said the country's peril was infinitely greater than at the time the draft act was passed, and Chief of Staff George C. Marshall pleaded with Congress to proclaim a state of emergency to allow the Army to be maintained intact.

8. Arming merchant ships:

On Oct. 9 Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to repeal immediately Section 6 of the Neutrality Act to permit arming of merchant vessels. A German submarine killed 11 men on the U. S. S. Kearny on patrol duty off Iceland; the House approved repeal of Section 6 on the same day the Kearny attack was announced, Oct. 17, Democrats voting for the measure, 10 to 1; Republicans opposing it, 3 to 1.

9. Repeal of combat zone restrictions:

Three weeks before the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor the House was asked to approve repeal of Sections 2 and 3 of the Neutrality Act so as to permit lend-lease aid to go into so-called "combat zones" from which they were then barred. The Administration measure squeaked through by an 18-vote margin, the party ratio being: Democrats, 3 to 1 for the measure; Republicans, 6 to 1 against.

Domestic Issues

1. Vote on WPA bill:

On Jan. 6, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt sent Congress his relief message urging an appropriation of $875,000,000 for work relief for the first five months of the fiscal year 1939. Opponents attacked the measure, and a coalition of Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats succeeded in slicing off $150,000,000, presenting a sharp division on the relief issue.

2. Government reorganization:

A law giving the President diluted authority to make long-advocated reorganizations of Government departments finally passed in 1939, having been first refused in more drastic form a year before. Before complying with the President's requests, however, Congress specifically exempted 21 independent agencies and imposed various limitations on the President's authority. Even so the bill roused considerable opposition.

3. Anti-lynching bill:

At the start of 1940 the House approved a bill proposing to make it a felony for any state or local police official to fail to put forth "all diligent effort" to protect anyone in his custody from mob violence. It would also have held state subdivisions having police powers civilly liable in Federal Court for lynchings within their borders. Although the bill passed the House, Southern Senators succeeded as in the past in keeping it from a vote in the upper chamber.

4. NYA appropriation of 1940:

The Labor Department-Security Agency appropriation bill carried $102,450,000 for the National Youth Administration, contrasted to a budget estimate of $85,000,000. The House voted to increase the NYA appropriation, 221 to 157. The same bill also carried an increased Civilian Conservation Corps appropriation which the House also approved, 205 to 170.

5. Food Stamp Act continuation:

The food stamp plan for moving surplus farm commodities into the hands of needy persons through the medium of consumers' stamps was invented by Milo Perkins, aid to Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture. Under the system the corner grocery gave a 50-cent free stamp, good for purchase of a surplus commodity, to the relief family which made a purchase of $1 or more of regular goods. The House roll call on May 9, 1940, which maintained the plan by a margin of less than 20 votes shows the line-up on this important issue.

6. Property seizure bill, Aug. 5, 1941:

President Roosevelt was given authority in this bill to requisition military or naval equipment or supplies upon payment of the current "fair market value of the property." The House bill included many safeguards and restrictions, but even so it aroused strong opposition, including that of isolationists.

7. Smith Anti-Strike Bill, December 1941:

Before Pearl Harbor strikes were a major matter of national discussion. Mr. Roosevelt sought to meet the problem by winning co-operative trade union action; newspapers and part of Congress wanted anti-strike legislation. Ultimately the House picked the sternest of three proposed regulatory bills, sponsored by Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, which would have banned mass picketing, guaranteed the open shop when it was in effect, required strike ballots under governmental supervision, a protracted "cooling off" period and sharp penalties upon union violators. The Administration declared labor's support could not be won by coercion, but the House passed the bill by more than 2 to 1. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, however, unions have voluntarily banned strikes and the Senate has not acted on the drastic Smith bill.

8. Wolcott anti - Henderson price amendment:

Threatened with the prospect of inflation, Congress finally passed a price control bill after a struggle in which one of the chief tests of sentiment came on an amendment of Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan. This amendment represented distrust of Leon Henderson and proposed to replace the Price Administrator with a five-man board and also to eliminate the chief enforcement weapon of the bill, the licensing feature. The test vote indicated the degree of strength which members were willing to have written into the anti-inflation bill.

9. Power bill:

The question of public utilities and power development has always been a test of sentiment in Congress. In recent years the Tennessee Valley Authority has been showing its usefulness in the war effort following a decade or two in which publicly-owned power developments were debated in the country and in Congress. In this particular vote the issue turned on whether or not to grant appropriations for two developments on the White River in Missouri, involving Table Rock and Bull Shoals. The Senate passed the appropriation, which was urged by the various war agencies. The House, however, killed the appropriation, 117 to 202.

Mr. Bulrymple Explains—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Representative Bulrymple is up for election.

It would be nice to believe that all voters sit up all night before elections studying and weighing the record of the Hon. Mr. Bulrymple and then go to the polls bright and early next morning to cast their ballots in accordance with the dictates of a sensitive conscience and an educated judgment.

But they don't.

Practical politicians who have stump-speeched from the rear end of open cars over constituencies for years know that other factors also enter in, all sorts of factors, that are hard to weigh in the give and take of statistical analysis.

Take the disheartening fact right at the start, disclosed by a recent Gallup Poll that half the folks do not even know their own Representatives. Great masses of city dwellers have no idea what Congressional District they are in, or whether it ends on this side or the other side of Pottawattamie Boulevard and Third Street. In cities over 500,000 the poll revealed, only one voter in four knew his Representative. Does the Hon. Doaks or the Hon. Cass Mulligan represent them? They don't know. It's in the small towns and villages that the public is apt to keep tabs on the Member from the 6th Congressional District, representing 15 counties and 302,242 persons.

Then again, has Mr. Bulyrmple a pretty wife? Does he belong to the Order of Red Men? Does he have a flair for baby-kissing? Whether we like it or not, those are matters that enter into elections. Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina who isn't up for election this year so we can talk about him, has a pretty trick of sending picture postcards back home to constituents from the Riviera and Rehoboth Beach.

Political Incidents

Senator W. Lee (Pass-the-Biscuits Pappy) O'Daniel, who is up for election, croons over the radio to the home folks in a special broadcast every Sunday and talks about Mrs. O'Daniel as "Ma" and says "Deep in the Heart of Texas" with a break in his voice. That is what helped Mr. O'Daniel get where he is.

Take Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, another man who isn't running for the Senate this year. How would you like to compete with a man who belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose, the Masons, Mystic Shrine, Grotto, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Eagles, Foresters, Maccabees, as well as being honorary member of Delta Sigma Phi, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Spanish War Veterans? It would make almost anybody quail, wouldn't it?

National elections don't turn on these issues alone but individual candidates' success or defeat may turn on them. About the best that the correspondent can do is to find a general trend in election time which averages out in all contests and affects the marginal Congressmen for better or worse. In the present election the "ins" probably have the weight of adverse criticism to carry. Members who voted wrong before Pearl Harbor on defense, isolation and preparedness will have a good deal of explaining to do back home.

The Climax

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Congressional leaders at the White House after the President signed declaration of war against the Axis.

Accompanying tables show just how members of upper Congress branch cast their ballots.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Here are brief reviews of the issues behind the Senate votes given in tabular form:

Repeal Arms Embargo, March 1940: Those who voted against this Administration request to remove the embargo were keeping American arms from Britain more than half a year after the war had begun.

Renew Trade Pacts, March, 1940: This vote tested the attitude of Senators toward the broad international approach to world trade which the Administration hopes to make the economic basis of postwar peace.

Enact Draft Law, August 1940: A vote for conscription was a vote for what was then called national defense, in the full meaning of the word.

Send Army Abroad, March, 1941: This vote, defeating an effort by a leading isolationist, Senator Robert Taft (R) Ohio, to force isolation on the Army, permitted the United States high command to continue its strategy of war preparation on a global basis.

Lend-Lease Bill, March, 1941: A clear test on the national defense program.

Transfer Axis Ships to Britain, May, 1941: This vote reflected the attitude of Senators toward effective assistance short of war to the allies of the United States.

Extend Draft Law, August, 1941: The law extending military service to an 18 months' term. Considered by the Administration to be essential to a realistic national preparedness program.

Reopen Combat Zones, November, 1941: An indication of how far a Senator would go toward making aid to Britain effective.

Arm Merchant Ships, November, 1941: This vote revised the Neutrality Law chiefly to arm merchant ships in response to a demand from President Roosevelt that this was necessary to prevent the enemy from sinking United States ships carrying lend-lease materials to Britain.

Build New TVA Dam, May, 1937: A vote which was generally conceded to reflect basic attitudes toward the Tennessee Valley Authority, a major Administration economic and social project.

Support Roosevelt Court Program, July, 1937: The so-called court-packing plan of the President to change the political complexion of the Supreme Court by forcibly enlarging its membership.

WPA Relief Bill, January, 1938: A vote to prevent the opponents of work relief from reducing the budget appropriation for the year from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000.

Government Reorganization Bill, March, 1939: The Roosevelt Plan for tightening and modernizing the executive branch of the government.

Farm Parity Bill, May, 1939: Against clearly indicated disapproval from the White House, the Senate established stiff parity payments for certain farm products in a pre-election year.

Hatch Clean Politics Bill, March, 1940: An extension to state and local employees who are paid out of Federal funds, of the original Hatch Act prohibiting what President Roosevelt called "pernicious political activities" on their part. Its chief effect was to forbid these additional Government workers from taking part in political campaigns.

Outlaw Labor Spies, May, 1940: A bill prepared by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee after a three-year inquiry, banning the use of strikebreakers, tear gas and "industrial munitions."

Increase Excess Profits Taxes, September, 1940: A comprehensive measure to control profiteering on national defense contracts.

End Tax Exempt Bonds, September, 1940: An effort to plug what is considered by Administration tax reformers to be a sizable loophole in the tax system whereby wealthy taxpayers can reduce their surtaxes.

The Senate Record

	Foreign Policy									Domestic Issues									
	Repeal Arms Embargo Oct. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Mar. '40	Enact Draft Law Aug. '40	Send Army Abroad Mar. '41	Lend-Lease Bill Mar. '41	Transfer Axis Ships to Britain	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Reopen Combat Zones Nov. '41	Arm Merchant Ships Nov. '41		Build New TVA Dam May '37	Support Roosevelt Court Plan July '37	WPA Relief Bill Jan. '39	Gov't Reorganization Bill Mar. '39	Farm Parity Bill May '39	Hatch Clean Politics Bill Mar. '40	Outlaw Labor Spies May '40	Increase Excess Profits Taxes Sept. '40	End Tax Exempt Bonds Sept. '40
New England																			
Bridges (N. H.)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...	No
Green (R. I.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
Lodge (Mass.)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	...	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
White (Maine)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Atlantic States																			
Bailey (N. C.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No	No	...	...	No	No	Yes	No
Bankhead, J. H. (Ala.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...		No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes	No
Glass (Va.)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	No	No	...	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Hughes (Delaware)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Maybank (S. C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosier (W. Va.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russell (Ga.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	...	...	Yes		Yes	Yes
Smathers (N. J.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Ye.	Yes	No
Central States																			
Ball (Minn.)	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...,	...	...	..
Brooks (Ill.)	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Brown (Mich.)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulow (S. D.)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	...	No	No		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Capper (Kan.)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chandler (Ky.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
Doxey (Miss.)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Ellender (La.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Herring (Iowa)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lee (Okla.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
Norris (Neb.)§	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes
O'Daniel (Texas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Spencer (Ark.)	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stewart (Tenn.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pacific States																			
Hatch (N. M.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Johnson, E. C. (Colo.)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
McNary (Ore.)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	No
Murray (Mont.)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schwartz (Wyo.)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Thomas (Idaho)	...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes

§Independent

This table includes only those Senators up for re-election this year.

Quest of Women Voters: 'Best' Men for Congress

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Women will ask more and harder questions of congressional candidates this year than ever before.

Whether the candidate is a man or a woman won't make much difference to most of them so long as the answers indicate he or she is "the best America affords."

No organization will be busier at the polls this year than the National League of Women Voters. The League, being a nonpartisan organization, will indorse no candidates. It will encourage its 60,000 members in 33 States to make sure that "a Congress is elected in November which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly those of postwar organization for peace."

League ammunition is taking three forms:

1. A record of how incumbents voted on significant foreign policy and defense measures during the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses.

2. A questionnaire for Congressional nominees stressing attitudes rather than specific stands on public issues.

3. A poll among League membership to determine the five most desirable personal characteristics for the ideal wartime Congressman.

Spokesmen for the entire League membership assembled recently at their national convention in Chicago described the election of competent Congressmen "the most important issue before the country during the next few months."

"A growing discontent and unhappiness about the caliber of public officials begins to show itself among the people," said a convention resolution.

"In this hour of crisis, the latent desire of the people for Representatives capable of meeting today's needs can be made conscious An idea in the minds of men always has been the most potent of all weapons. Now, as the season of nominations and elections approaches, is the time for unsheathing that weapon."

What Candidates Should Have

League members agreed that the candidates they would like to see elected to Congress would be:

1. Men whose first interest is to win the war, regardless of political, sectional, or special interest, and who recognize that there can be no compromise with Fascism.

2. Men who know Fascism at home when they see it and have proved their devotion to a democratic solution of the governmental problems they face.

3. Men who have demonstrated their understanding of the part this country must play in an interdependent world and the responsibility of the United States to share in building a free and stable order which eventually will include all peoples, regardless of race, religion, or political persuasion.

It is significant that the League speaks of its ideal candidates as "men." This does not mean that it is antifeminist but merely that character will count more than sex with League members when they go to the polls next fall.

If the campaign for competent Congressmen brings more women into the halls of governemnt in Washington well and good, says the League, but sex will not be a leading consideration.

Success of the League's campaign may mean that some of the nine women members now in Congress may be turned out. Most of them, just as most of the men in Congress, have come to their present posts by playing the game of professional politics. Five of the nine "inherited" their seats from their husbands, though several have been re-elected in their own right since.

Their voting records are neither outstanding nor distinguished, unless Representative Jeannette Rankin's lone "nay" against the entrance of the United States into war against Germany be so counted. Chiefly they have been divided on party or sectional lines. The five Republican women in the House have been split most frequently. The Democrats usually have followed the President's leadership. Representative Margaret Chase Smith of Maine is the only Republican woman who voted both for the lend-lease bill and for 18 months extension of military service. Her Republican colleagues, Representative Jessie Sumner of Illinois, Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, and Miss Rankin of Montana, voted "no" on both, while the fifth Republican, Representative Editn Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, voted against lend-lease but for draft extension.

Trio Support President

The voting record of three women Democrats in Congress, Senator Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, and Representative Katherine E. Byron of Maryland, has fitted closely to President Roosevelt's requests. Being a long-time peace worker, Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York has bolted Party lines several times, but has had to miss many votes because of enforced absence from the House. She is not expected to be a candidate for re-election.

The League of Women Voters, in sending out roll-call records for its members' consideration, points out that "they should not be regarded as the only base for judging Congressmen."

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Just as important, according to League officials, is their questionnaire requiring the candidate to do considerable thinking and self-searching in order to answer such questions as:

Which of your experiences do you believe would be most useful to you as a Congressman?

What weight do you believe a Representative should give to programs of economic or other groups within his State or district in making decisions on legislation affecting the entire country.

Do you think a Representative should lead or follow public opinion?

What role do you believe the United States should play in the postwar reconstruction period?

With all these answers in hand and their own minds made up as to what characteristics they want to see in their Congressmen, the League is ready to lead the electorate in electing "the best America affords."

"No man or woman is too good to be called upon for such service," says Miss Marguerite Wells, League President. But plenty in the estimation of enlightened women are not good enough.

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Domestic Issues Facing Voters

Continued from Page 1

Roosevelt advocated voluntary methods in winning labor's cooperation; an element of Congress predominant in the lower chamber demanded strong regulatory action. Pearl Harbor put this issue in the background at least for the time being. The trade union leaders promptly pledged themselves against strikes and the statistics show that they have kept their promises. The Smith bill, passed over the Administration protest, was shelved in the Senate.

On the other hand some New Deal measures have blended with the war effort. Thus it became obvious early in 1941 that the nation faced inflation and that something must be done. After months of delay the Administration finally presented the price control bill providing a one-man administrator. A House committee held seemingly interminable hearings on the bill at which Leon Henderson appeared day after day. Ultimately the bill was passed and Mr. Henderson became Price Administrator, but not before a significant record vote had been taken in the House on the Wolcott amendment, aimed at Mr. Henderson and the New Deal and intended to set up a five-man board and to pull the teeth of some of the price-fixing powers.

In the same way other matters of basic domestic interest necessarily come up in war time for congressional consideration. This Congress has been more conservative than most in the earlier history of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, and not infrequently measures that would have romped through in the past now fail of passage. Recently Tennessee Valley Authority was drastically curbed in its revolving fund; an economy bloc advocated total elimination of the Farm Security Administration and almost put it through; relief bills have been trimmed all along the line, frequently with White House support, and the Rural Electric Administration has been denied copper, almost irrespective of the nature of its power projects. A typical incident of the new approach is that given in the White River (Mo.) power bill appropriation, dealing with projects known as Table Rock and Bull Shoals. The House took the almost unheard-of action of throwing these out, the vote being the more remarkable since various war agencies, including the Army and Navy Munitions Board, had recommended the appropriation as a war measure, and it had passed the Senate.

The congressional atmosphere is somewhat obscured under the war effort, but most observers agree that it is substantially more conservative than when the New Deal started business. Repeated evidence of this may be found in the recorded votes on domestic matters.